The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

ELEVATOR NOTICE.

Rates of Storage for 1873.

Until the second Monday of January, 1874, the following rates of storage will be charged by us:

On grain received in bulk from cars and inspected in good condition, two cents per bushel for the first twenty days, or part of same, and one-half cent per bushel for each additional ten days, or part of same, so long as it remains in good condition.

On all rejected grain, received in bulk from cars, two cents per bushel for the first twenty days, or part of same, and one-half cent per bushel for each additional five days, or part of same.

On condemned grain, such as is unfit for warehousing, received from cars, two cents per bushel for first five days, or part of same, and one cent per bushel for each additional five days, or part of same.

On grain received from teams, and inspected in good condition, three cents per bushel for the first twenty days, or part of same, and one-half cent per bushel for each additional ten days, or part of same, so long as it remains in good condition.

On all rejected grain received from teams, three cents per bushel for first five days, or part of same, and one-half cent per bushel for each additional five days, or part of same.

On grain received in bulk from canal boats or vessels, and inspected in good condition, one and one-half cents per bushel for first ten days, or part of same, and one-half cent per bushel for the next ten days, or part of same, and one-half cent per bushel for each additional ten days, or part of same, so long as it remains in good condition.

On unsound or condemned grain received in bulk, from canal boats or vessels, two cents per bushel for first five days, or part of same, and one cent per bushel for each additional five days, or part of same.

On and after the 15th day of November next, upon grain in good condition, storage will be at the foregoing rates, until four cents per bushel shall have accrued, after which no additional storage will be charged until the 15th day of April, 1874, so long as the grain remains in good condition.

Upon unsound grain, not in good condition, there will be no special rate for winter storage, but it will be subject to the same charge as grain of the same quality received prior to the 15th of November.

All grain that may become heated or out of condition while in store, will be charged one cent per bushel for each additional five days, or part of same, that said grain may remain in store five days after notice has been given by posting said notice upon the bulletin board of the Chicago Board of Trade, that such grain has become heated or out of condition.

No grain will be received in store until it has been inspected and graded by authorized inspectors, unless by special agreement.

J. & E. BUCKINGHAM,
ARMOUR, DOLE & CO.,
FLINT, THOMPSON & CO.,
VINCENT NELSON & CO.,
MUNGER, WHEELER & CO.,
GEO. ARMOUR & CO.,
ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.,
WM. DICKINSON & CO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13, 1873.

NOTICE.
Lamar Insurance Company.
All persons having claims against the above Company will please present the same for adjustment to
GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver,
No. 13 Central Union Block.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FASHIONABLE FURNITURE!
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.
The Great Western Light Guard Band has removed their office to 81 South Clark-st., opposite the Court House. F. Hoffman, Conductor; John Hand, Leader and Prompter; George Chaffey, Prompter; A. Lehder, Prompter; E. Guian, Prompter.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE Tribune Building
Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of
W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

DRY GOODS.

To City and Country Merchants
Contemplating a change in our business, we shall offer our entire stock of
Flannels, Jeans, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, and Notions,
AT COST.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.,
14 & 16 East Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HAMS
H. M. DUPEE & CO.,
223 and 225 Kinzie-st.,
Near State-st. Bridge,
CURERS OF CHOICE FAMILY
HAMS, DRIED BEEF,
AND
Breakfast Bacon.
All meats of our cure are branded "H. M. DUPEE & CO."

FINANCIAL.

The United States Mortgage Co.
Loans in Gold, or Currency, on Bond and Mortgage of Improved Real Estate,
Without Commission and on Long Time.
ROOMS 2 & 3,
S. W. Cor. State and Madison-sts.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Stationers,
BLANK BOOK MAKERS,
PRINTERS.
And Publishers of Commercial and Law Blanks.
118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago,
Opposite old P. O. Building.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Payne, Stelle, Cass & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. B. C. Hawes will sign for the late firm.
CHARLES M. PAYNE,
EDWARD T. STELLE,
ANDREW A. CASS,
BENJAMIN C. HAWES.
Chicago, Jan. 9, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It Has Seldom Fallen to Our Lot
to listen to one whose readings impressed us as Miss Stetson's. One moment we were actually crying, and the next almost bursting our sides with laughter.—Pittsburgh "Commercial."

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Regular communications of Dearborn Lodge No. 310 A. F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic Temple, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts., until further notice.
A. T. LARGE, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Further Details of the Caldwell Bribery Investigation.

How the Kansas Law-Makers Were Bought and Paid For.

Two Plans Proposed for the Direct Election of the President.

Zach. Chandler on the War-Path for a Correspondent.

Ames and Brooks to Be Sued for the Recovery of Credit Mobilier Stock.

Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, to Be Investigated.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—It appears to be understood that the election of John J. Patterson as Senator from South Carolina will be investigated by the Senate before he is allowed to take his seat. The charge that he was elected through bribery and corruption has become so general, that the Senators are of the opinion that the Committee on Privileges and Elections should look into the matter. Among the most prominent and specific of all his accusers is the Hon. Robert B. Elliott, colored member of the House from South Carolina, who was himself a candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator. It is understood that as soon as Patterson's credentials are presented, they will be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. So much has been said recently of the manner in which Senators have received their elections, that the members of the Senate are disposed to have a thorough investigation.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING.

The question of the construction of iron ship-building yards, which has been before the Senate Naval Committee for the last two years, is to be revived at this session. The Chairman of the Committee, Senator Cragin, has made a thorough investigation of the subject, and it is understood that he has prepared a speech which he will deliver at an early day. In this speech he will show the necessity for these yards, and point out wherein they can be made beneficial to the Government. The Secretary of the Navy has already made a report to Congress in favor of the measure, which is now before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

INAUGURATION DAY.

The citizens of the District of Columbia are making preparations for the customary ceremonies connected with the inauguration of President Grant for his next term. At the meeting of the General Committee held yesterday, Mr. Mullett presented a plan of the building suggested to be erected in Judiciary square, 400 feet in length and 120 feet width, covering 6,000 feet of ground, and capable of holding 6,000 persons, with ample arrangements for cook-room, vestibule and all other purposes. This is to be used for the purpose of a ball-room. It is calculated that this will cost $150,000, and the question is being discussed, whether this will be paid out of the District Treasury or by private subscription. If it is to be paid by the District Government, it will be necessary to hold an extra meeting of the Legislature.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The proposition of Representative Smith, of New York, that no part of the appropriation of the $400,000 intended for the payment of the judgments of the Court of Claims shall be applied to judgment for the proceeds of captured or abandoned property seized before the 30th of June, 1865, and that no such judgments shall be paid, except under a special appropriation of Congress, was defeated by a large majority in the House yesterday. The result is believed to show a decisive majority in the House in favor of an equitable adjustment of all claims held in the South against the Government, and may be accepted as an indication that several of the prominent measures for that section will receive favorable consideration.

FINANCIAL.

The Senate Finance Committee, at its session yesterday, had under consideration Senator Scott's resolution of inquiry as to whether, under the existing laws, the Secretary of the Treasury was empowered to increase the currency to four hundred millions of dollars. The decided opinion of the Committee was adverse to this right, and a bill to that effect will be reported at an early day. The effect of this action will be to require the Treasury Department to withdraw the two millions and a half of currency, which was issued last fall, under the belief that the Secretary had the power to increase the currency forty-four millions.

A BELLICOSE SENATOR.

Zach. Chandler has now been on the war-path for two days. He has visited this office several times in that brief period, armed with a heavy walking stick, in search of the correspondent who had the temerity to write for the public print his encounter with Harrigan, of Indiana, several years ago. He threatens vengeance wherever he meets the correspondent aforesaid, even to the extent of a quiet funeral.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Almost every man in Congress appears to have become suddenly convinced that there ought to be a change in the method of electing the President and Vice President. The death of Mr. Greeley before the meeting of the Electoral Colleges, and the contested vote of Arkansas and Louisiana, have set our statesmen at work, studying the constitutional mode of making the Chief Magistrate and his possible successor, and with almost one accord they appear to have reached the conclusion that it is of all parts of the Government machine the most illy devised and the most likely to get out of order. Two substitutes are proposed. The first is to elect the President by a vote of the whole people, the candidate having a majority of the entire popular vote to be declared chosen, and if no candidate has a majority, then the House of Representatives is to choose one of the two having the highest number of votes.

The second plan proposes to abolish the Electorial College system, and permit the people to vote directly for the candidates, but at the same time to count the vote of each State as a unit, and give it the same relative strength toward electing a President as it now has. This it is proposed to accomplish by providing that the Governor of each State shall certify to Congress the names of the candidates who receive the highest number of votes for President and Vice President, and that in determining the result of the vote each State shall count just the same as it now does through the medium of its Electoral College. The two Houses would meet in February to canvass the returns, as under the present system, but these returns, instead of reports of the meetings of the Electors at the several State Capitols and their votes, would be simple certificates showing for whom each State had voted. The essential feature of the old system would not be changed by this plan, but only simplified. The President would still be chosen by the States and not by the people. It is on this account that the plan is preferred by many who do not want to see so radical a change in the Constitution as an election by a direct popular vote would be. They insist that the relative power of the States as political entities shall not be disturbed. On the other hand, the advocates of a direct vote declare that this is one of the results they want to accomplish. They believe that the President should represent a majority of the entire voting population, and a majority of the political power of the States in Congress.

THE CALDWELL INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, after debating the appointment of Committees to go to Louisiana and Arkansas for more than two hours yesterday, threw open its doors, and resumed the Caldwell investigation. No one who has attended the sittings of his Committee during the two days of this investigation can have failed to notice a marked contrast between the manner in which it which it goes about its work, and that in which some of the Investigation Committees last season conducted their inquiries. The doors of the Morton Committee were at once thrown open before any general demand for publicity had been made by the press of the country, and almost before it was known that the examination of witnesses was to begin, a resolution was passed that the rules of evidence in Courts should apply in the examination of witnesses, thus closing the doors to irrelevant testimony that might be inspired by the personal malice of any witness, while in practice the Committee construe these rules so liberally that no testimony is excluded which contains any important information, or which points to the source of such information, and, more than all, there is an entire absence of that disposition more than once evinced by the members of some former Investigating Committees to constitute themselves the special attorneys of the accused, and by ingeniously framed questions to prevent the witnesses from telling all they knew. This Committee seems unanimously disposed to investigate, to find out all, and, whatever its report may be, the people will be better able to judge of it from having the testimony before them, and knowing that it has been fairly taken. One other remark is proper. The witnesses thus far called have been introduced by the prosecution, and none of the testimony thus far taken discloses Caldwell's line of defence.

The first witness called yesterday was J. Hammond, of Morris, Kansas. According to his testimony, he was desirous of bringing into market a large tract of Indian lands lying partially in his county. He went to Topeka, at the time Caldwell was elected, to do whatever should effect that end. He had an interview with Caldwell, and asked him his opinion in regard to this question, and the Senator replied that he was in favor of the proposition, and would do anything in his power to help the people of Morris County. While at Topeka he saw George Smith, of Leavenworth, who told him that if he had occasion to use any money in Coldwell's interest, he might call on Mr. Simcox, a wealthy man of his own town. Hammond afterward saw Simcox, and told him that he thought that he could get the vote of one Snead, a member of the Legislature. When he approached Snead, the latter said that he was a poor man, and Hammond agreed to pay him $2,000 for his vote. Then leaving him at the hotel, with a promise to return soon, he went to see Simcox about the money. Not being able to find his backers, he returned. An hour or two later he found that Snead had gone to the Capitol. The vote in Joint Convention was taken that day, and Snead voted for Caldwell. When the vote was taken in the House previously, he had voted for Clarke. Hammond denied that he had ever had but one conversation with Snead on the subject, and that he ever paid him any money. He did not know whether Snead ever received the money, but believed that he did. Hammond also testified in regard to an attempt to influence the vote of another member named Phinney, but said that no money was offered or any corrupt means used.

The next witness called was Judge William Spriggs, former State Treasurer of Kansas. He said, in substance, that he went to Topeka at the request of ex-Governor Carney, who was expecting to be a candidate for the Senatorship. When Carney withdrew, Spriggs had an interview with Caldwell, and agreed to support him on condition that he should give an equal support to Governor Carney at the next Senatorial election. On one occasion, he said, about the second day before the first vote was taken, some members were invited to the Fifth Avenue Hotel by Mr. Smith, one of Caldwell's friends, and the witness went with them. After drinking some champagne the members, among whom were C. B. Butler and Wilson, who both voted for Caldwell, went out. Smith said he had been negotiating for the vote of those men. C. B. Butler, he said, had given a vote for $850 to the business house of which he (Smith) was a member, and that that note had to be surrendered, in order to get Butler to vote for Caldwell. To another of the members he said that he had had to pay $1,000.

Mr. Spriggs then went on to give a history of his connection with Senatorial campaigns. After Carney's friends had concluded to support Caldwell, and about a week before the vote, five or six of the latter's friends, with his knowledge, constituted themselves a Committee to look after the matter. This Committee consisted of ex-Governor Carney, Governor Osborn, Senator Smith, Frank Denning, and the witness, and it held two or three meetings a day. The *modus operandi* was to take a vote of the members of the Legislature, and devote their time to the doubtful men. At a late hour, each would report what he had done. Sometimes a member would report that a certain member had better not be counted on, as he was a little too light, but that he thought he could bring him down. The only one who made such reports was Senator F. Smith, Caldwell's partner, and there was a kind of general consent in the Committee, that he should do that branch of the business. Among those whom the witness remembered as having been named as partners in the negotiations was T. C. Sayres, his own member and Snead, mentioned by the previous witness. Spriggs asked Smith what Sayres asked, and he replied five thousand dollars, that he had offered twenty-five hundred, and would not pay five thousand, unless Sayers' vote was needed to make a majority. Smith was understood to control the funds, and the Committee, as such had no money to spend.

In reply to a question, Spriggs said that the majority of the members of whom he had heard the price quoted ranged at $1,000. Caldwell was never present at a meeting of this Committee, and nothing was said about where the money used was to come from, though General T. Smith was generally recognized as the financial agent of Caldwell during the caucus. The witness continued, that the next morning after the election, as he was about to return home, T. J. Anderson, Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, asked him to take an order on one Carson for $1,000 and collect it. He said that $1,000 had been paid to a Crawford member from Lynn County to vote for Caldwell, but that he had changed his mind, and returned the money to Carson. The witness did not take the order, as he knew he could never collect $1,000 of Carson. Spriggs had heard another member of the Committee, Denning, after the election was over, speak of having had some money to use. He said that he had put into the hands of the Treasurer of Nemaha County $2,000 for votes of the members from that county, but did not say where the money came from. He did remark, however, that Caldwell had been a little slow in the matter, and that two days before those same notes were offered for $500 each, and that Caldwell had to pay for his delay. Denning also said that the Committee had control of $7,000 to control the seven members from Doniphan County, and the witness thought he said that the money had been paid to these members. This conversation between the witness and Denning occurred while they were talking over how much it cost Caldwell to get elected, and Denning remarked that it did not cost less than $60,000 or $70,000. The witness concluded his testimony by swearing that when he had the interview with Caldwell in regard to supporting him, Caldwell asked him if he knew any member of the Legislature who could be influenced by money. He replied he had heard of two,—Luce, who testified on Friday, and another whose name he had forgotten. Caldwell replied that if he found any members who wanted money for their votes, they should be sent to him (Caldwell) or General Smith. He said, also, that there was another class of high-toned fellows who would not sell their votes, but they had to be to considerable expense in treating, etc., and would like to have those expenses reimbursed to them. That was the way they put it. If the witness found any such he was to send them to Caldwell or General Smith.

Carson, the next witness, said that he was employed by T. J. Anderson, a friend of Caldwell, to buy votes at $1,700 each, that is, he was to have $1,700 for each vote he bought, and he was to make all the profit he could. He did succeed in buying Crawford, referred to by the previous witness, for $1,000, and got the money from Anderson, and paid it over to Crawford. The man afterwards backed out, and paid the money back to the witness, and he kept it to pay for his own services. He also proposed to sell to Judge Crosser, a friend of Caldwell, thirteen votes, and asked the Judge if, when he bought a member, he could take a receipt to hold him to his bargain.

Caldwell asked him some question, in cross-examination, about an attempt to blackmail in Washington last spring, and the witness answered in such a way as to convince those present that, though he denied it, he was guilty. In answer to questions to Clarke, the witness admitted that he was summoned before the Legislative Committee, and went to Topeka, but was met by Jas. F. Legate, a friend of Caldwell, now in Washington working in his interest, who hired him to leave the State on the next train.

T. J. Anderson, agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, at Topeka, denied the testimony in regard to the purchase of any members, but admitted he and his railroad had used some money to secure Caldwell's election. He also left Kansas in order to escape examination by the Legislative Committee. He admitted getting cash for a check of $7,000 drawn by General Smith in favor of Governor Carney on the day before the election of Caldwell, but did not know what the money was for. Very likely he told D. M. Adams that Caldwell had agreed to pay him for his services, but it was not true; thought the amount named was $5,000; told some one else that he had got $20,000. He also admitted that Caldwell had left him in his credit for $3,500, but denied that he had ever got any money, or that the transaction had anything to do with the election. The whole manner of this witness was such as to leave the impression that he was not telling the truth.

The investigation will be continued to-morrow.

THE MEXICAN BORDER COMMISSION.

The final instructions were given to-day to Colonel Robb, Chairman of the Mexican Border Commission, and he will leave to-morrow for Brownsville *via* Chicago and New Orleans, to resume the investigation of the depredations on the Mexican border. The Committee will not return here until about June next, unless, as stated, something should turn up. In the meantime, the latter means that the Administration is expected to make a demand on Mexico for the settlement of claims of United States citizens for losses occasioned by the depredations of the Mexicans along the Rio Grande, and, it is said, if Mexico does not reply promptly, the Government of the United States will immediately press their payment. In short, that the Administration intends to pursue a more rigid course toward Mexico than heretofore. In explanation of these statements, it is asserted that the Administration has good reason to discredit the reports given by Mr. Nelson, our Minister to Mexico, of the peaceful and orderly condition of that country; that he is unable to judge from his point of view, because the diplomacy of the authorities in Mexico is of a character superior to that of Mr. Nelson, whose eyes seem to be blinded more or less by the highly-colored statements he received in the City of Mexico in regard to the affairs of the Republic. Mr. Nelson represents the country to be quiet, and the prospect favorable to a continuance of that condition, whilst the information received here from nearly all other sources indicates that people in various parts of the country are excited and inclined to be disorderly.

General Cortina is reported to be agitating the State of Tamaulipas, which borders the Rio Grande, and which embraces a large portion of the southern coast, and it is predicted that, on the 15th of March, he will issue another pronunciamento, for which he is celebrated, declaring himself elected Governor of the State, for which position he is a candidate, and is now scheming.

LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections spent two hours yesterday morning in discussing arrangements for the Louisiana and Arkansas investigations. It is reported that at one time a decision was arrived at to appoint three Commissioners to go to each State and take testimony, and some names were even suggested of persons competent to serve in such a capacity. The appointment of one member of each Committee was to be given to Trumbull, and he is understood to have named Governor Palmer, of Illinois, as his choice to represent the minority on the Louisiana Commission. After these names had been mentioned, the majority of the Committee reconsidered its vote to investigate through a Committee, and concluded to conduct the inquiry themselves, by sending for the witnesses to come to Washington. Subpœnas were at once issued requiring the presence of a considerable number of the more prominent politicians of Louisiana, including, it is reported, the members of both Returning Boards. The Committee will also probably send for the election returns, and will begin the investigation as soon as the witnesses can be procured. It is hoped that the Committee will sit with open doors, as in the Caldwell case.

—[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE THOMAS STATUE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Representative Dodds, of Ohio, yesterday presented a memorial from Generals Grosvenor, Craft, Barnett, and Garfield, the Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, reciting the origin and organization of the Society, its purpose to erect a national equestrian statue to the memory of General Thomas, the steps already taken, and asking donations of eighty-eight pieces of discarded and unserviceable bronze cannon. The memorialists ask also that Congress appropriate a sum of money. The Society design to make a special effort, on May 30 next, Decoration Day, to raise funds for the purpose. The monument will be located on one of the squares of Washington, and it is hoped to raise at least $50,000 outside of the aid here asked.

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent order, has decided that, except in cases where the circumstances are peculiar, it is inexpedient to commence suit for the recovery of duties upon goods in bonded warehouses within the lines of the so-called Confederate States at the time the war opened, or for the recovery of duties on goods imported into the said States while the jurisdiction of the United States over the said States was interrupted. Several suits are now pending in the Southern Courts awaiting decision.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

Messrs. Robb and Savage, of the Texas Frontier Commission, leave to-morrow for Chicago, where they will be joined by General Osborne, the newly-appointed member. Judge Moore, of Illinois, has been appointed Secretary. Upon reaching the Rio Grande, the Commission will employ a translator and interpreter. The President has caused such instructions to be issued as will render the Commission more efficient, besides which cavalry has been sent to several exposed points to guard against Mexican raids.

MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The treaty for the extension of the Mixed Commission has failed, through the adjournment of the Mexican Congress before the return of our Minister Nelson, and it will terminate in March or April, leaving many cases unadjusted.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Suits have been commenced by Thomas C. Durant, ex-Vice President, Agent and Executive Officer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, against James Brooks and Oakes Ames, to recover Credit Mobilier shares, alleged to have been fraudulently obtained, or unlawfully appropriated. Legal notice was served upon Mr. Brooks at his residence in this city yesterday. The former suit is to be brought in the Supreme Court in the city of New York, and if not compromised, will involve a thorough canvass of the whole subject of the Credit Mobilier. Another suit is about to commence against Oakes Ames to recover shares of Credit Mobilier stock said to have been delivered to him at his request, to be distributed among friends, where it would do most good for legislation, etc. This suit will be based upon assertions of members of Congress, and others, who assert that they never received any shares. The Directors declare that Ames represented that he distributed a number of shares given to him for that purpose, but the recent declarations of Senator Wilson, Vice President Colfax, Senator Allison, Speaker Blaine, Secretary Boutwell and others, that they never received any shares of Credit Mobilier, necessitate an inquiry why the shares have not been returned to the Company by Mr. Ames. Hence the proposed suit. This will open the whole question of the Credit Mobilier independent of the examination now pending before Congress. Dr. Durant says to a reporter that Wm. E. Dodge was the paid attorney of the Credit Mobilier at $10,000 a year, and that his wife had a lot of stock. The reporter asked if President Grant was interested in any way. Durant replied, "Grant and Dodge are on the most intimate terms. He looked after his friend Grant. There are a great many town lots on the site of the Union Pacific Railroad, some of which are becoming valuable. Dodge managed for White House people very skilfully." Durant said further, that M'Comb is a first-class man. He took hold of the Union Pacific Railroad long before Ames, Alley, and their crowd, investing his time and money, and it is as much due to his energy and boldness as to that of any man in this country that the enterprise was nursed and sustained until carried to success." Dr. Durant will proceed to Washington to-morrow to give his testimony before the Investigating Committee. He says his story will not be sensational. Dodge denies Durant's assertions regarding him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Thomas C. Durant and Mr. Crane, ex-President and ex-Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, have been summoned before the Congress Committee investigating the Credit Mobilier scandal.

Charles H. Nelson, son-in-law of Congressman Brooks, and C. K. Garrison, of California, residing in this city, have been also subpœnaed.

Durant has commenced suit against James Brooks and Oakes Ames, to recover Credit Mobilier shares alleged to have been fraudulently obtained or unlawfully appropriated. The suit against Ames is said to be based upon the assertions of members of Congress and others, that they never received any shares, while the Directors declare Ames represented that he made such distribution.

BLOOMINGTON.

The Approaching Farmers' Convention—Great Interest Manifested Therein—Proposed Consolidation of Bloomington and Normal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 12.—As the time appointed for the Farmers' Convention in this city approaches, the interest in the matter grows steadily stronger, if the feeling manifested in this county, and, in fact, in the entire Congressional District, is any criterion of the voice of the people of Illinois; and from information already received by those in the city, who are the leaders of the farmers' movement, your reporter is led to believe that the meeting will be one of the largest, most interesting, and important assemblage conventions ever held in the State. McLean County is alive all over. Every township has appointed its delegates, and demonstrated its interest by large meetings. In DeWitt, Tazewell, Macon, Woodford, and Logan a like degree of interest has been manifested. In the city, the Wholesale Dealers' Association will lend effective and valuable aid. Besides this, our ablest lawyers and most influential business men have expressed their determination to go hand in hand with the farmers.

A movement is on foot and originating with Jesse W. Fell, of Normal, to unite the towns of Bloomington and Normal in one corporation. Much opposition is already developed. The discussion of the merits and demerits of this scheme has already begun in the journals of the city, and a lively and interesting newspaper war is likely to succeed. The action of the cities of Chicago and Hyde Park with regard to a similar matter is anxiously waited by all concerned in the proposed union here, as bearing directly upon the issue.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications for To-day.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Probabilities—For New England, easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rising temperature, with possibly snow over the northern portion and rain over the southern portion. For the Middle States, easterly to southerly winds veering to southerly and westerly; rising temperature and cloudy weather, with probably rain. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, winds veering to southerly and westerly, rising temperature, and generally cloudy weather. From Tennessee to Lake Erie and Lower Michigan, cloudy weather and probably rain with winds veering to westerly and northwesterly on Monday afternoon and night, with falling temperature and clearing but partly cloudy weather. From Kansas to Minnesota, and extending eastward over Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin, westerly to northerly winds, rising barometer, falling temperature, and clearing but partly cloudy weather.

DETROIT, Jan. 12.—The weather has very materially moderated, and the blockades on railroads in this State are rapidly yielding to the efforts of the railroad managers.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—It is thawing rapidly; cloudy, and a misty rain. Thermometer at 46 degrees at 6 o'clock this evening. No danger is apprehended from the ice in the river.

THE IOWA TRAGEDY.

Confession of the Would-be Murderers of School-Teacher Wright.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 12.—The woman Stickney, and her daughter, Almira, who shot the school-teacher, Wright, at Cedar City, on Monday last, have made a full confession. They determined, some two weeks ago, to make Wright marry Almira or kill him, and have been shaping their plans accordingly. The intention was to kill him at noon on Monday; but, coming to the house at recess, the bloody act was done then. The young man, Richard George, also makes a full confession. His object was to get Wright out of the way, that he might marry the girl. At last reports, Wright was still living.

Indiana Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan 12.—The morning was occupied by both Houses in joint convention, canvassing the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Both Houses assembled in the afternoon, in joint convention, and elected the following officers by a strict party vote: For President of the Board of Commissioners of Benevolent Institutions, Dr. Patrick H. Jameson, of Marion County; Trustee of the Blind Asylum, John Beard, of Montgomery; Trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Dr. J. H. Brown, of Wayne; Trustee of the Insane Asylum, Dr. Geo. F. Chittenden, of Madison; Canal Trustee, H. S. Hinton, of Marion; State Librarian, Mrs. S. A. Oren, of Marion; Directors of the Southern Prison, Ben. F. Hill, of Rush, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of R. S. Heiskell; A. L. Munson, of Lawrence, in place of W. W. Curry, elected Secretary of State, and J. T. Platt, to fill the place of John Kirk; Directors of the Northern Prison, R. Y. St. John, of Grant; A. W. Smith, of Wabash, and R. B. Capron, of Marshal.

Mr. W. Hannaman was elected Trustee of the Soldiers' Home by acclamation.

No other business was done in either branch.

New York City Politics.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The *Herald* discovers that the Committee of Seventy has developed a hunger for office equal to that of Tammany. It says of the Committee: "That respectable body has given us General Dix for Governor; Francis C. Barlow for Attorney General; Wm. F. Havemeyer for Mayor; Judges Barrett, Van Vorst, and Curtis on the Bench of the Supreme and Superior Courts; Franz Sigel for Register; Colonel Henry G. Stebbins for Park Commissioner; Wm. Phelps for District Attorney; Kessler for Coroner; Pinckney, Cigar Inspector in the Custom House, for Clerk of the Board of Aldermen; Senators Weismann and Tiemann in the State Senate; Mr. B. Gallager, Secretary of the Seventy, for Private Secretary of the Mayor, besides Comptroller Green, and a long list of Congressmen, Assemblymen, Aldermen, and Assistant Aldermen. In addition to all these valuable public officers, some of whom, such as the Attorney General, the District Attorney, and the Register, receive from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars a year for their services, we have now the great champion of injunctions and reform, John Foley, doing battle, at the city's expense, for ten thousand a year." In view of all these fat berths, it is inquired whether the Committee of Seventy considers itself a "ring" or not.

Attempted Suicide.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12.—John B. Johnson, found guilty on Saturday of the murder (in the first degree) of Mrs. Hess, at Meriden, last July, to-day attempted suicide in his cell, by severing an artery. He was found in time to save life.

FOREIGN.

The Funeral of Napoleon III. to Take Place on Wednesday.

Final Interment to Be Allowed in France Under Certain Restrictions.

The Prince Imperial Reported to Style Himself Napoleon IV.

German Believers in Papal Infallibility to Be Regarded as a New Sect.

Roumanian Persecution of the Jews Not Inspired by Bigotry.

NAPOLEON III.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A despatch to the Agent of the Associated Press, from a friend of the Imperial family at Chiselhurst, gives the following description of the scene there:

The remains of the late Emperor have been placed in the coffin. The corpse is dressed in the uniform of a Field Marshal. The upper lip is bare, the mustache having been cut off to facilitate the taking of a plaster cast. The beard which remains is brown and bushy. The features are stern and careworn, and have an expression of pain. The grand cordon of the Legion of Honor lies across his breast. The hands which are ungloved are disposed in easy and natural manner, the right clasping the left. On the fourth finger of the left hand is a ring with several diamonds placed there by the Empress. A small silver cross of exquisite workmanship lies on the breast, and on the corpse are placed three sprigs of holly. Overhead a crown of violets is suspended. At the foot of the coffin is the brass camp bedstead on which the Emperor died. Seated on either side at the lower end of the coffin are a priest and a *religieuse*. The furniture of the room as well as of the whole mansion, is simple and unostentatious.

The body will lie in state on Tuesday in the entrance hall of the chapel. The general public will not be admitted to view the remains. No changes have been made in the time and place for the funeral and burial as last announced. The ceremonies will probably begin about noon on Wednesday.

The Empress is overwhelmed with sorrow, and her prostration is so great as to alarm her attendants. The Prince Imperial does all in his power to comfort her. The Empress has received letters of condolence from the Emperor of Russia and the King of Italy. Although none but relations and intimate friends of the deceased are admitted, Chiselhurst is crowded with visitors. Religious services were held this morning in the Chapel, which was filled to repletion. The Princess Mathilde, MM. Rouher, and Pietre, and Drs. Conneau and Corvisart were present. Father Goddard attempted to preach but was overcome by his feelings, and compelled to leave the pulpit. M. Benedetti arrived to-day at Chiselhurst and was received by the Empress. M. Olivier and Marshal McMahon are expected there to-morrow. Princess Murat and suite arrived this afternoon.

Great numbers of people from France are expected to come to the funeral. The Southeastern and Northern Railways of France have reduced the rates of fare for the poorer classes attending the funeral.

It is reported that the Prince Imperial has already assumed the title of Napoleon IV. This report is doubtless incorrect; but it is true the Prince is now addressed as "Sire" by all the visitors at Chiselhurst.

The impression is gaining ground that the Emperor died from the effects of chloroform administered to assuage pain.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—It is said the French Government will permit the final interment of Napoleon's remains in France if the funeral be made strictly private, and the deceased buried as ex-Emperor, not as Emperor. The ceremonies must be simply of a religious character. The President is understood to have conferred with the Minister of the Interior and the Prefect of Police, with the object of preventing the funeral, if it takes place in France, being made an opportunity for political manifestations.

ROME, Jan. 12.—The Municipal Council have adopted resolutions of condolence with the Ex-press Eugenie.

The first subscription list for a monument to the Emperor Napoleon, which was opened by the *Perseveranza* of Milan, already exceeds $5,000, and that paper reports subscriptions pouring in from all quarters. A national subscription for the same object has been opened at Venice.

[*World Special.*]

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The will of Napoleon appoints the Empress, Cardinal Bonaparte, and M. Rouher guardians of the Prince, now Napoleon IV.

The Court of Austria wears mourning ten days.

The whole family is assembled at Chiselhurst, except the Cardinal, who will arrive Tuesday.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—A great popular demonstration was made in this city yesterday in favor of the proposed political reforms in Porto Rico, and of the abolition of slavery. A long procession with three bands and twelve banners passed through the principal streets. Conspicuous in line were the Turtulia and Progressista Clubs, and the Society for the Abolition of Slavery. The ranks were filled with Radicals and Republicans, and a considerable number of negroes took part in the demonstration.

The Carlist troubles in the North continue, but a patriotic spirit has been roused among the people. Volunteer bands are organizing for service against the insurgents, and the inhabitants of the villages of their own accord assume a firm and hostile attitude. In some places the latter have effectually resisted the approach of Carlist bands. A volunteer battalion in this city is being mobilized for service in the field.

The King has signed the concession to a Spanish company for a telegraph cable from Cadiz to Cuba by way of the Canaries and Teneriffe.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A special from St. Petersburg to the *Observer* says Count Schouvaloff has been sent abroad to negotiate a marriage between a Prince, whose name is not given, and a daughter of the Czar.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The *Post*, in an article evidently inspired by the Government, says the proclamation of the dogma of Papal Infallibility has created a new Catholic creed, and its believers should be treated in the same manner as members of other new religious societies.

ROUMANIA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The diplomatic correspondence accompanying the President's annual message is just printed. It appears our Government instructed our Ministers to ask the good offices of all the European powers for the protection of the Jews from outrage and persecution in Roumania. It is officially represented that the ill treatment is not connected with religious questions, but concerns labor, and that the Roumanian Government finds it difficult to preserve public tranquillity and at the same time to satisfy public opinion. The Roumanian people call on the Government to prevent the country from being overrun by Jews, and the authorities are afraid to do so through fear of offending the tolerant spirit of Europe. The country, consequently, is in constant agitation, which serves the aims of those desiring to render a stable government impossible, and thus to facilitate the absorption of Roumania by neighboring powerful States. Our Consul at Bucharest expresses hope for an early attainment of the results desired by our Government through the action of the powers directly partaking of the political control of Roumania.

ITALY.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The statement in a despatch of Jan. 8, from Rome, that the pioneer Protestant Church had been consecrated, was incorrect. The ceremony which took place was the laying of the corner stone of the church, for the building of which funds are being collected in the United States and other countries.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The members of the Left, who seceded last week, will not join the Right, as reported, but will form a distinct group in the Assembly, under the title of Conservative Republicans.

NEW YORK.

An Extradition Case—Wholesale Resignation of Railway Conductors—The East River Bridge Company—Miscellaneous Local News.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The case of Henry William Morgan, a travelling agent of George Pim & Co., Liverpool, whose extradition is sought by the firm on a charge of having forged indorsements to the amount of £1,118, was before the United States Commissioner yesterday, and adjourned till Tuesday.

It is understood that all the conductors of the Harlem Railroad have tendered their resignations, in consequence of an order requiring them to keep check-books of their receipts, and give a punched ticket to each passenger paying fare.

Judge Benedict, of the United States District Court, yesterday, in the case of the brig Monte Christo, confiscated by the Government, decided that the claims against the vessel for informers' and other fees can be paid from the registry of the Court here, instead of waiting to receive them through the Treasury Department at Washington. This decision will facilitate the reception of the dues very materially, saving months of delay.

At a meeting of the East River Bridge Company Commissioners, in Brooklyn, yesterday, W. C. Kingsley was appointed General Superintendent, and the question of a change of the charter was referred to a committee of five.

The Police Mutual Aid Association paid out $22,947 to the heirs of deceased members last year.

The Hawkins Zouaves have a general reunion on Feb. 8, the anniversary of their brilliant bayonet charge at Roanoke Island. The General Commanders under whom the regiment served will be invited.

Gas Explosion.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 12.—At 10:40 this evening an explosion of gas which had leaked and filled the space between the ground floor and plastering below of the delivery room of the Western Union Telegraph office, Nos. 56 and 58 West Third street, took place with terrific report. All the lights were put out. The effects were confined to that part of the ground floor between the receiving desks and the front doors. This portion of the flooring, twenty-four feet long by twenty feet wide, was literally torn up and tossed nearly to the ceiling. The street windows of the ground floor and of the basement below were broken to pieces. The panellings of the door fastenings were torn off, and a portion of the cast iron moulds forming the base of a column inside of the street door was hurled on to the sidewalk, striking Wm. Corbett, a messenger boy, on the leg, inflicting only slight injury. Twenty operators rushed through the darkness from the fourth story to the street. Manager Frank Armstrong and Henry Barnard, with three messenger boys, were in the room at the time of the explosion, but fortunately escaped.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 12.—At the Western Union office the gas has been turned off and candles are used. The examination of the ground floor, on which the explosion occurred, and the basement rooms used as the day delivery rooms, show that the damage was greater than at first supposed. The door-frames are torn loose. All the plate-glass in the front windows of the first floor is broken, and the most of it thrown out. In the rear of the room on the first floor, as well as of the basement window-sash, were crushed out, except in the two doors on the first floor, the plate glass of which was not disturbed. Not a pane of glass in the two rooms between which the explosion occurred remained whole. Many of the windows shattered were sixty feet distant from the point of explosion. A window in the rear of the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph office adjoining was shattered. In Kinney's bank, on the opposite side of the street, the windows are fractured.

The sound of the explosion was heard a great distance. A policeman on the opposite side of the street described it as resembling a falling building. Others further away say it sounded like the report of artillery.

As early in the evening as 8 o'clock, the gas was observed to burn irregularly, and a smell was perceived on the first floor in the night delivery office. The employes of the gas company came and worked with the meter in the basement, and left about 9 o'clock. The smell grew much worse, and the doors were opened. When Manager Frank Armstrong arrived he went behind the door, candle in hand, when the explosion immediately followed.

Henry Barnard, clerk, was at his side. Fortunately, the main force of the explosion reached only within four feet of where they were standing. A rat-hole in the corner is supposed to have afforded the means of igniting the gas. Armstrong kept his feet, but was only slightly singed. Barnard was thrown over among the fractured glass and timber, but escaped bruise or burn. At the time of the explosion it was supposed that the smell was merely of gas that had escaped before the repair of the meter. Whether the leak had occurred before the meter was fixed or afterwards, is an undetermined question. The damage to the building will not exceed $1,000. The rubbish has been cleared out already, and business will go on in the building to-morrow.

The Louisiana Senatorship.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Representative Sheldon, of Louisiana, to-day received an offer by telegram of his nomination from the Fusion Legislature of Louisiana for United States Senator to succeed Kellogg. Mr. Sheldon declined the compliment, principally on the ground that it would be useless to elect a Senator until the question of the legality of the Legislature has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Albany Cattle Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—CATTLE—It was generally understood at the opening of the market this week that the supply would not be as large as usual, and, although no scarcity was anticipated, the general impression was that prices would be firm, even if they did not advance. On Thursday, holders advanced prices from ¼c to ½c per lb, and this was maintained until the close to-day, consequently holders have made handsome profits. On Thursday and Friday, buyers bought sparingly, only taking sufficient to satisfy their immediate wants, but there was a large demand for the Eastern market yesterday, and it became evident that those who wanted cattle would either have to make their selections speedily at sellers' prices, or else take inferior steers. Accordingly the market assumed quite an active appearance, and at the close to-day all good herds had been disposed of, and many Eastern and Brighton dealers were unable to get as many as they wished. The quality this week was fair, and although no extra fine herds were to be seen in the market, there was a good number of fleshy cattle of good weight, such as the trade requires at this season. The finest cattle in market was Illinois, and Dewey & Upton sold ten selected Illinois steers averaging 1,420 lbs at 8½c per lb; J. A. Monroe sold 64 prime Illinois steers, averaging 1,550 lbs, at the same price, and these were about the top prices realized. Medium weights realized from 6c to 7c per lb; Texans, 5½@6½c, and common down to 4½c. The receipts this week were 255 car loads, or 4,835 head, against 5,831 head last week. The following are the ruling prices this week: Premiums, —@—; extra, $7.75@8.25; first quality, $6.75@7.50; second quality, $5.75@6.50; third quality, $5.25@5.50; third quality, $4.50@5.00; inferior, $4.00@4.25.

MILCH COWS are wanted for the Western market. The receipts were light and of ordinary quality. All offerings were taken at $45.00 to $65.00 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—There was a steady custom trade done this week at last week's prices; 59 car loads were received, and the quality was fair. Fine wool sheep averaged from 6½c to 7¼c per pound; coarse, 7c to 8c per pound; and lambs sold readily at from 6½c to 8c per pound.

HOGS—Very little doing in the market. Twenty-five head of State were sold at $4.70 per cwt, and that is the only sale reported. The receipts were 272 car loads, but the major part was sent forward in first hands.

HORSES—Plenty of stock but no buyers. Eleven car loads were received, but sent forward in first hands.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATOR SUMNER'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The condition of Senator Sumner is such at the present time as to cause the frequent expression of the opinion that he will never take his seat again in the Senate. He has not been in attendance since the holiday recess, and the impression in regard to his illness is of the most serious character. His prescribing physician is Dr. Brown-Sequard, of New York, and his attending physician in this city, who administers the remedies, calling twice daily, is Dr. J. Taber Johnson. Although he suffers much from pain and sleeplessness, he sits up most of the time during the day, and is able to receive visitors. He says his suffering is precisely similar to that which followed his injury by Preston Brooks, almost twenty years since, and is undoubtedly from the same cause.

THE HOME OF JEFFERSON.

The former home of Thomas Jefferson, located on the Monticello Mount, near Charlotteville, Albemarle County, Va., is in litigation at present before the Supreme Court of Virginia. It is well known that Mr. Jefferson expended a large fortune in a lavish hospitality and died poor. Monticello, his estate, was sold, and purchased by Commodore Levy, of the United States Navy. Commodore Levy devised the estate at his death to the United States as trustee for the purpose of establishing an agricultural farm on which to educate to agricultural pursuits children of the warrant officers of the navy whose fathers were dead. In aid of this scheme he also devised $300,000 worth of property in New York. In the event of the United States not accepting the trust he provided that the State of Virginia should act as the trustee for the purpose named. In the event of the State of Virginia not accepting the trust, he devised the property to the Portugese Hebrew Congregations of New York Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the benefit of the children whose fathers were dead. His legal heirs brought suit in New York to set aside the provisions of the will. The Court in New York declared the charity too indefinite, and that the United States could not take the property, as trustee. Virginia not being a party to that suit, instituted a suit for its recovery as secondary trustee. The case is at present being exhaustively argued in the Supreme Court of Virginia, now in session at Richmond.

THE STANLEY DINNER

came off to-night and was the great success of the season. Among the invited guests were the President, Secretary of the Treasury, Vice President Colfax, Speaker Blaine, and a number of prominent Senators and members of both Houses of Congress. The speeches were exceedingly happy, and the occasion as a whole was one generally complimentary to the press.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

A good deal of additional interesting evidence in the Caldwell bribery case was brought out at the session of the Senate Committee on Priveliges and Elections to-day. The principal witness was Wm. Spriggs, formerly Treasurer of the State of Kansas, who testified that Caldwell told him previous to his election if he found any members of the State Legislature who could be bought to send them to him or his partner, General T. Smith. He supported Caldwell as a friend of Governor Carney, and, as a member of Caldwell's confidential Committee, knew of money being paid in many cases. The highest price ever paid was $5,000 to Senator Sayres. Most of the members who were bought got $1,000 apiece. Jonathan Hammond, another witness, testified generally in regard to the use of money by Caldwell's agents. The investigation will last for two weeks or more, as there are forty or more witnesses to be examined.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—The President and party returned from Annapolis this morning.

THE CALDWELL INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee on Elections to-day proceeded with the examination of witnesses in the Caldwell Senatorial case. Jonathan Hammond, who had been examined before the Kansas Legislature, testified that George Smith told him if he had any need of money to procure the election of Caldwell to call on Simcock, who was at Topeka, in Caldwell's interest. Witness had no pecuniary interest in Caldwell's election, but favored it, because he thought Caldwell could bring Kansas lands into the market. Sneed, a member of the Legislature, said something to the effect that he would vote for Caldwell for $2,000. The witness went to see Simcock, in order to make the arrangement, but he was not to be found. Sneed never complained of not having received the money. The witness testified as to one Finney, another member of the Legislature, being influenced to vote for Caldwell, asking $2,000 for his vote. It was not the intention of the witness to pay the money to Finney unless he could make an arrangement for that purpose. The witness did not know whether anything was given to Finney.

Senator Caldwell asked—"Were you authorized by me to offer money or any other consideration to procure votes?"

Witness—"No."

Sidney Clark inquired whether the witness understood Finney was elected as a Clark or anti-Clark man.

The witness replied that his opinion was that Finney was elected as an anti-Clark man, but that was not the issue in the contest. The witness did not know that any money was paid.

Sprigg, the next witness, said that he did not personally know of any money having been paid. Governor Smith was at Topeka, and was a very active friend of Caldwell. Several members of the Legislature were with Smith at the hotel. It afterwards appeared that Smith had negotiated for their votes. A note of Butler's for $809 was surrendered him in consideration of his vote for Caldwell. It was said that $1,000 had to be paid for another member's vote. Smith spoke as if he had paid the money.

THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY.

The Committee on Elections this evening despatched a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms to New Orleans to subpœna both of the Returning Boards known as the Wharton Board, and the Bovee Board to appear before them in this city. An effort will be made by the Committee to have presented for their investigation all the returns of the Electoral vote from the various parishes of Louisiana.

THE INAUGURATION.

The Executive Committee on the inauguration ceremonies intend inviting the military organizations throughout the country to be present on the 4th of March.

SENATOR SUMNER

is considered to-day in better health than yesterday. His suffering is like that which followed his injuries by Preston Brooks, and may be from the same cause. He hopes to take his seat in the Senate some time next week.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances in the Treasury, to-day: Coin, $64,041,361; currency, $3,599,925; coin certificates, $25,463,000.

OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A special Washington despatch says that the Spanish Minister states that the misunderstanding referred to in Secretary Fish's letter to General Sickles of Oct. 29, published yesterday, has been removed, and the relations between the two Governments are quite friendly. The system of gradual emancipation adopted by Spain, has already released 50,000 slaves in Cuba, and that law is faithfully being carried out.

Another special states that the reply of the Spanish Government to Secretary Fish's note was courteous, and gave assurance that our friendly relations should not be interrupted. The party now in power in Spain believes itself strong enough to pursue a policy of emancipation, and will make efforts to that end. One result of our remonstrance will be an order restoring one of the estates seized by Spanish authority in Cuba. Correspondence has been quite vigorous since Nov. 1, mainly by telegraph.

STRAW PAPER.

The *Journal of Commerce* editorially calls the attention of the press of the country to a covert attempt to again revive the patent straw-paper swindle in Congress. The dodge now attempted is in a proposed amendment to the patent laws, now before Congress, which is the following clause: "And no extension granted prior to the passage of this act shall be held invalid by reason of the fact that the certificate of extension was not annexed before the expiration of such patent." The *Journal of Commerce* says there is no other case to which this amendment will apply except to revise the old French Mellier patent straw-paper swindle, which was defunct five years ago. This amendment has been read twice, and in a few days will be put upon its passage. The effect of its passage will be to add one cent to every pound of paper purchased by newspaper publishers.

THE RESERVE FUND GREENBACKS.

A Washington special says the Senate Finance Committee have decided that Secretary Boutwell has no authority for issuing any portion of the $44,000,000 of legal tenders which he claims as reserve fund. This leaves the Treasury with but $4,500,000 available currency. The Secretary of the Treasury says that if Congress indorses the action of the Finance Committee, it will cause a contraction, as the Treasury will be compelled to keep a much larger currency balance on hand than at present.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned over from Friday afternoon until Monday.

HOUSE.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Mr. COBURN (Indiana), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back adversely a number of private bills, which were laid on the table; also a bill for the sale of the grounds and tenements at Pittsburgh, Pa., now used as a United States Quartermaster's depot.

On motion of Mr. CONGER, from the same Committee, a bill was passed for the sale of the present cemetery grounds at the Fort Gratiot military reservation, in Michigan.

Several private bills were reported from the same Committee. Some were passed and some rejected.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

On motion of WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed, if not incompatible with the public interests, to order the resumption of work on the New York Post Office.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. The pending question at adjournment yesterday was the amendment offered by Mr. Smith, of New York, forbidding the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims for cotton captured before June, 1865, except special appropriations are made for them.

Mr. GARFIELD (Ohio) replied to Mr. Smith's remarks of yesterday, repelling the idea that any judgments had been paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, except in compliance with the law. He cited the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, to the effect that the receipt of a pardon relieved the claimant of all difficulties in regard to their loyalty, and whenever the United States Government holds property which it has forcibly seized it holds it only as trustee, and must restore it.

Mr. SMITH did not ask the House to throw itself in the teeth of the decision of the Supreme Court, but if the Supreme Court was of the opinion that disloyal claimants, like Love, of Georgia, who was Confederate Loan Commissioner, who had already recovered $474,000, and Lamar, of Savannah, were to be paid, he submitted that at least it should be on the report of these judgments to Congress, so that Congress and the country should know it. In the McArdle case, Congress had deprived the Supreme Court of jurisdiction. He admonished Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Administration, that the people were behind them, determined that the loyal people should be paid first.

Mr. POTTER expressed his satisfaction at hearing the Court of Claims arraigned for not being loyal, because if there ever was a Court superservicelly loyal, it was the Court of Claims, which had at its head as chief, Justice Drake.

Mr. PERCE opposed the amendment as being an attack on the South. He showed the various stages of proof which claimants had to go through in order to get, not the full value of the cotton, but the net proceeds of it, paid into the Treasury, which, in some instances, did not amount to a fourth the value, and asked whether they should then be compelled to come before Congress to have their claims passed upon by partisan influence. He appealed to all the Southern Representatives to vote against the amendment.

Mr. HAWLEY (Connecticut) sustained the amendment, and said that he wanted every judgment of this kind reported to Congress, so that Congress might exercise its discretion, whether it would pay these claims in preference to the claims of loyal men.

Mr. SARGENT denied that any cotton embraced in these claims had been seized after the close of the war, or after the proclamation of peace. There was, therefore, no justification for its seizure or withholding payment from its owners.

Mr. SHELLABARGER said the way of meeting the difficulty was to remit the Court of Claims to the position which it originally occupied, that of being really an auditing committee of Congress to audit the claims presented to Congress. Its findings should be nothing more than information on which Congress was subsequently to act. They should have to come back to that point in order to escape the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in reference to the rights of amnestied persons.

Mr. MAYNARD argued in favor of extending the privilege of the Court of Claims to this class of claimants until the 1st of January 1874.

Mr. MERRIAM offered an amendment repealing the law giving jurisdiction over these cases to the Court of Claims, but on the point of order being raised by Mr. SARGENT, the amendment was ruled out. He argued in support of Smith's amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM opposed the amendment, and argued that the only remedy was the repeal of the law. That could not be done on the Appropriation bill.

The amendment was further opposed by Messrs. HARRIS, BECK, and McINTYRE.

Mr. FARNSWORTH argued against the idea of subjecting the judgment of Court of Claims to be passed upon by Congress. It be like appealing from "Philip, sober, to Philip, drunk."

Mr. SMITH denied the statement made by Mr. Sargent, that these claims were for cotton seized after June 30, 1865. By express terms of his amendment such cases were excluded from its operation. Such claims were adjusted, not by the Court of Claims, but by the Secretary of the Treasury. Finally the debate closed, and the amendment was rejected, there being only 38 votes in the affirmative.

Mr. RANDALL offered an amendment providing that no money shall be paid to any railroad company for transportation of mails or troops while such company is in default for interest on bonds issued by the Government.

Mr. SARGENT made the point of order that there was nothing in the bill to which the provision could apply.

The CHAIRMAN sustained the point of order and excluded the amendment.

Subsequently Mr. RANDALL found an item for contingencies in the War Department, and the point of order against it was overruled.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend the amendment by repealing the law under which the Pacific Railroad Companies were relieved from the necessity of allowing charges against the Government for transportation to be withheld from the amount of interest paid by the Government on the bonds given or loaned to the companies.

Mr. SARGENT made the point of order against Mr. Holman's amendment. It was ruled out of order.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the decision was sustained by a large majority.

Mr. SARGENT opposed Mr. Randall's amendment, and argued that even if it were adopted it would only be applicable to the item of $12,000, to which it was attached. It would not be otherwise binding on the Executive. He denied that the legislation which relieved the Pacific Railroad Companies was got through in a surreptitious manner, as is charged by Mr. Randall.

Mr. HOLMAN declared that the section referred to had been read in the House to-day for the first time, and that the House had known nothing whatever about it. Every dollar withheld from the Treasury under it had been wrongfully withheld. Instead of repealing it indirectly, it should be repealed by a direct provision of law, blotting it out of the statute book as a measure which was never there rightfully.

Mr. BECK, whose name had been mentioned in connection with the names of Dickey and Logan, as on the Committee of Conference—through which the section referred to had become law, said he did not recollect having signed the Conference report, but he expressed the opinion that the section complained of was only carrying out the plain provisions of the law organizing the Pacific Railroad Companies. He suggested that the discussion go over for the present, and he should be able to look into the matter. The suggestion was concurred in, and Committee rose.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

Mr. L. MYERS (Penn.) presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia for a law to refund the amount of differential duties collected on merchandise in French vessels since the 30th of October last.

At 4:20, adjourned.

Iowa Capitol Commissioners.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 11.—General E. D. Wright was to-day elected Secretary of the Board of Capitol Commissioners, *vice* A. R. Fulton, resigned. The Capitol Commissioners are still in session, but will adjourn on Monday until Friday, 15th, at which time the stone contracts will be let.

Crime in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 11.—Alexander, who killed Nicholson, on the Hernando Road, a few days since, surrendered himself to-day, and was committed for trial.

James Fourney was arrested to-day on a charge of having embezzled $14,000 from J. Desauer, a bankrupt, in 1870, while Fourney was United States Marshal for the district.

NAPOLEON III.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Prince and Princess of Wales will remain in strict retirement at Sandringham for a week, as a mark of respect to the memory of Napoleon.

Prince Napoleon, his wife, the Princess Clothilde, the Princess Mathilde, Paul Cassaignac, and a number of other Bonapartists have arrived at Chiselhurst, where an important conference on the course to be pursued is expected to take place.

Napoleon left two wills, one of which is in London and the other in Paris.

It has been definitely decided that the funeral of Napoleon will take place next Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The royal family of England will be represented on the mournful occasion by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Prince Christian will also accompany the ex-Empress Eugenie.

The body of Napoleon, embalmed, will lie in state on Monday and Tuesday.

The report that the Empress Eugenie will issue a proclamation announcing her assumption of the Regency during the minority of the Prince Imperial is denied.

The British Court will be in mourning from the 14th to the 24th of January for the late Emperor.

A despatch from Paris says numerous officers of the French army have applied for leave of absence to attend the funeral, but they have in all cases been refused, excepting where the applicant was formerly connected with the Emperor's household.

ROME, Italy, Jan. 11.—In the Italian Chamber, yesterday, the Minister of the Interior announced the death of Napoleon, saying that the Government learned of the event with regret. It was impossible to forget that Napoleon contributed greatly to secure the unity of Italy. The eulogistic remarks of the Minister were received with warm applause.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—Countess de Montijo, mother of the ex-Empress Eugenie, has left here for Chiselhurst.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—*Le Gaulois* says that the only officers of the army who will be permitted to attend the funeral of Napoleon will be those who were attached to the household of the ex-Emperor during his reign in France

MILAN, Jan. 11.—Several newspapers of this city here opened a subscription for the erection of a monument to Napoleon. The papers refer to the fact that Milan was the first city liberated from Austrian rule by the French troops under Napoleon, after the battle of Magenta.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DISSATISFACTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 11.—The result of the Senatorial caucus gives eminent dissatisfaction so far as the Committees are concerned. With perhaps four exceptions, including Sanford on the Judiciary and Upton on Revision, the selections are remarkably weak. The result was contrary to all expectation, and was the product of combinations, by which votes for President were swapped for votes for Chairmanships. It is not at all likely that any of the gentlemen, who supported Mr. Earley will have cause to regret his election, for while he will not make as efficient a presiding officer as would Mr. Short, he will bear the honors of the position with grace and modesty, and will not develop any strong opposition to himself. He is regarded as eminently fair and equitable, and will undoubtedly endeavor to hold the balance even between contending parties in the Senate. Besides the trading that was done to influence the securing of places on the Committees, the Southern members were induced to support Mr. Early, so that their section of the State might claim the next Governor; and the marks of a prominent gentleman, spoken of already in connection with that office, are visible in the results of the caucus. With regard to the Committee, Cook County fared badly, the weaker members of the delegation coming out best and the better members worst. The latter were not in the combination. Williamson at the head of Warehouses is considered a weak selection, and Reynolds at the head of Insurance is not in his element. Reynolds made most of the nominations in the caucus from a paper prepared and agreed upon. Upton took no part in the proceedings, simply walking up and down, awaiting the recognition of his conscious ability. Waite was offered Revision, but as he fought the separation of that from Judiciary he declined to accept. Then he was offered two or three other places, and finally dropped into "Township Organization," which could more appropriately have been given to a country lawyer. Thompson would like to have had "Municipalities," but it was bestowed upon Canfield, who desires to amend the Incorporation law, so as to compel the City of Aurora to organize under it. His first choice, and the first choice of Judge Parks, who had been working here to get it for him, would have been "Judicial Circuit." That was given to Palmer, a fair man, by all accounts. Thompson was put off with "Elections,"—an insignificant place, where his ability will have no room to play. "Fees and Salaries" was conferred upon Dow, but this session it will amount to very little. McGrath was offered several places, including "Expenses of the General Assembly," all of which he declined, until "Manufactories."—a big word, but meaning nothing in this connection,—was pressed upon him. There he rests, and will rest, as he will have little or nothing to do. Donohue was made Chairman of "Railroads," one of the most responsible, if not the most responsible place, where a man can make a brilliant success or a dismal failure. Whiting was the best selection that could have been made for "Canals and Rivers," as he has given the subject of transportation considerable study. Baldwin will probably take good care of "Educational" matters, and Nicholson of "Agricultural." Sheldon, an old member of the Senate, and a man of some sense on some subjects, was badly slaughtered by being relegated to "Federal Relations" when his heart was set upon "State Institutions," as he represents Champaign and the Agricultural University, his principal constituent. "Finance" was conceded to Short by common consent. Hampton lost his old honorable place on "Printing," and was reduced to "Expenses" and "Miscellaneous," two small positions. Strong got "Printing." He is an excellent gentleman in many respects, but probably never saw type set in his life. He opposes reporting, or did so in the last session. Burns was rewarded with what he wanted—"Revenue." His work will be his judge.

Taking them all round, the selections might easily have been more fortunate, and the trading and swapping that occurred in the caucus have laid the foundation of a bitter feeling on the part of many, which may seriously interfere with or retard legislation on particular subjects.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

The inauguration of the new State Officers will take place at noon on Monday. There will not be much show. The Supreme Court will be invited to attend the ceremony in a body, and the galleries will be filled with interested spectators.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cullom will announce his committees on Monday. If Mr. Hay does not get the "Judiciary" it will be simply because he insists upon declining on account of his residence in Springfield, the home of the Speaker. Bushnell will be apt to get it, and Shaw will be mollified by "Judicial Apportionment" and a place on the "Judiciary."

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Governor Oglesby has appointed Major A. J. Pinkham his Private Secretary.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The three Governors, Palmer, Oglesby, and Beveridge, visited the Executive Mansion this morning, when Governor Palmer gave up and Governor Oglesby took formal possession, Governor Beveridge examining his future residence.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—The House Committee on Federal Relations reported a substitute for the resolutions referred to them relating to the establishment of a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory, to the following effect: That Senators in Congress be instructed and Representatives requested to urge the passage of a bill for the organization of a Territorial Government for the Indian country, which shall prohibit land grants to railroads, and which, after providing for the Indians, shall open the remaining lands to actual settlers, provided that the Indians desire said Territorial Government. In the event of failure to procure such Territorial Government, then the Congressional delegations will be requested to urge the removal of all restrictions to inter-State communication and commerce.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 11.—Not more than half a dozen Senators and a score of Assemblymen have remained here during the recess, the most availing themselves of a free ride in some direction. Speaker Barron is trying to arrange his committees, which will not be announced until Tuesday morning. It is expected Patterson, of Rock, will be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The other Chairmen settled on are Cheever, Charitable and Penal Institutions; Curtis, Ways and Means; Kelsey, Claims; Hubbell, Education; Bartlett, Federal Relations; Brannon, Printing. There is much pressure for places on the Railroad Committee.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 11.—The Senate passed the House amendment fixing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges at $4,000.

Senator McGowan, of Branch, offered a concurrent resolution requesting the Michigan Congressmen to urge the Constitutional amendment by which people shall vote directly for the President.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 11.—Nothing of interest in either branch of the Legislature transpired to-day. No legislation is expected until after the Senatorial contest is decided, that being now the all-absorbing topic. It is understood the Republicans will make no nomination. In that event, the Democrats will hold the balance of power.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, and Gold Markets for the Week—Business Matters Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The money market showed signs of relaxation in the opening days of the week, but afterwards there was a partial return to stringency. The January disbursements have not given that relief to the money market which many anticipated. Much of the money called in during December for payment of interests and dividends has not yet found its way back to Wall street. The Treasury operations continue to increase the stringency. From Nov. 1 to the present time, the Treasury has purchased about $4,900,000 bonds, and paid out $5,529,000 currency for the same, while the gold sales for the same period were $10,000,000 and the currency absorbed therefor $11,124,000. Some of the city banks are receiving National Bank notes from the grain-receiving sections of the West, but very few legal tender notes have yet been returned. The currency sent to the South and Southwest to move cotton and pack hogs has not yet commenced to return. The absorption of money each year by railways is very large, and the effect of this one on our money market in the fall and winter months has become very plain. The check given to the export trade by the snow blockade at Northern ports, and the horse-disease at the South, has caused a revival of specie shipments, and during this week about $2,000,000 of gold coin has been exported to Europe.

Foreign exchanges have been generally firm on a higher basis than last week.

The course of gold has been marked by increased firmness, and an advance from 111⅝ to 112⅜ on the rise in exchange and specie shipments.

There has been an increased investment demand for Government bonds, and prices advanced from ⅛ to 1⅛, although the highest figures were not current at the close.

In first-class railway bonds there has been an improved business at full prices.

The stock market has been very irregular, and dealings at intervals quite active in favorite shares. New York Central has been the most prominent feature, and advanced from 99⅝ to 104, with frequent intermediate fluctuations. This advance was based on street rumors that the Company earned $31,000,000 for the year ending with December last; that the net earnings were 13 per cent on the stock, and finally that Commodore Vanderbilt was going to make another scrip dividend. At the close the stock reacted from the highest point, when it was announced that the Directors, at their meeting to-day, changed the details of the $40,000,000 mortgage, so that $30,000,000 would be 7 per cent currency bonds, and $10,000,000 6 per cent sterling bonds. Horace F. Clark and Jay Gould are said to be bearing Central, but the Commodore seems to be more than a match for them. Erie, Union Pacific, and Pacific Mail have been weak and declined. Western Union has been active, advancing about 3 per cent. Rock Island has been weak, declining from 111 to 109⅜ on a report that the Company would sell at the morning session of the Stock Exchange, on Wednesday next, $6,000,000 new stock authorized some time since.

The bank statement is again favorable.

MONEY.

Money was active at 7 per cent gold to 1-64, but closed at 7. There is a good demand for mercantile paper at 8 to 12 per cent.

BONDS.

Government bonds ruled steady with a fair business, except in 1867s, which are less active.

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was lower and weaker, with an increasing supply of commercial bills. Gold was dull throughout at 112⅜ to 112⅛.

STOCKS.

The stock market opened firm, but fell off, closing irregular. Among the investment shares Michigan Central was conspicuous by a decline from 105⅜ to 104. This was based on a circular issued by the Company explaining the reason for a scrip dividend instead of the usual cash dividend.

PRODUCE.

The arrival of flour was limited, and higher prices were asked. The market closed stronger for family and medium Minnesota, with a moderate business doing. At the opening there were a few samples of wheat offered, though most of the holders were very indifferent about selling, as the stock is much reduced, and the supplies in prospect light. The market closed stronger but quiet for low grades of spring. Choice dull but steady. Winter strong but quiet. Pork was firmer but quiet at $13.75 bid and $14.00 asked for new mess on the spot. Fifty brls new mess sold at $13.87½. Cut meats were active for dry salted shoulders, of which 500 boxes sold for January at 5 1-16c. Bacon firm, but no decided activity. Long clear, 7¢; short clear, 7⅛c. Lard firmer, with sales of 250 tcs Western for January at 8⅛c. City is quoted at 8c. For future delivery we report sales of 1,500 tcs at 8⅜c for April and 8½c for March.

UTAH.

Salt Lake Journals Discuss the New Territorial Appointments.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 11.—The new Territorial appointments and expected changes continue to excite much discussion. To-day's *Herald* warmly extols Judge Mitchell, who succeeds Strickland, claiming in him an honest, capable, and upright Judge, and expresses surprise that the Government smiles so benignly upon this benighted portion of the country. The *Tribune* continues extremely conservative, saying to-day that the influential Conservative classes will no longer permit the Radicals to carry the situation. The vital interests of the country demand this. Thousands throughout the States are waiting to invest in our mines, and pour in a population who will have no concern in the hateful past, but deep interest in the prosperous future. The *Journal* will reserve its criticism of Judge Mitchell until he has been tried in the balance.

The Hibler Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 11.—Yesterday, and to-day until 4 o'clock p. m., the Criminal Court was occupied in hearing the arguments pro and con in the Hibler murder case, after which the Judge delivered his charge to the jury. He referred to the law as bearing upon the case, and left the evidence as presented wholly with the jury. Hibler's most sanguine friends do not anticipate any but the severe penalties of the law. The case has excited intense interest, the Court-room being crowded daily.

Fires.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—While a performance for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Robert Craig was progressing at the Globe Theatre, last night, a scene was pushed against a gas-light and set on fire, but the flames were immediately extinguished. No damage was done. The smoke found its way to the auditorium, and a panic was imminent, but fortunately was prevented.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—A *Chronicle* special says the planing mill of Snyder & Baum, at Freeport, Pa., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss estimated at $25,000; partly insured.

Railroad Accidents.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—The express train on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northwestern Railway struck a broken rail two miles north of Montgomery at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and the baggage car and two coaches and the Kansas City sleeper were thrown down an embankment, turning on one side. Edgar Churchill, of Peoria, Ill., had his collar-bone broken and was otherwise severely injured. Ten or twelve other passengers were more or less hurt, but none seriously.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The express train from Albany to New York, on which the Governor was a passenger, narrowly escaped being thrown down an embankment 20 feet high yesterday afternoon. The engine, tender, and baggage-car were thrown off the track by a broken rail, sending the engine plowing its way a distance of 30 yards, when it suddenly stopped. All on board escaped injury.

FOREIGN.

CANADA.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 12.—In the Provincial Parliament, last night, the Commissioner for Crown Lands stated that the Ontario Government still owned 5,700 square miles of timber lands in the Ottawa region, estimated to be worth $25,000,000.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—The 14th of January is the date fixed for the execution of the contract between the Dominion Government and the Pacific Railroad Company.

The Minister of Justice held an examination yesterday in relation to the matters which form the subject of inquiry by the Commission now sitting in Washington, principally in the matter of the St. Albans raid.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Jan. 11.—Professor McAndless has returned from a tour to the Pacific Coast. His discoveries are said to be of incalculable value to the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The total number of emigrants who left Liverpool during the year 1872, for America, was 164,000.

A despatch from Manchester announces that several cotton spinners in that city have failed.

Guilford Onslow George Whalley, a member of Parliament, will appear in the Court of the Queen's Bench on the 20th instant, for having in speeches delivered in St. James Hall, accused Sir John Duke Coleridge of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Tichborne claimant. The trial of the claimant on the charge of perjury, will commence on the 23d of April.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—It is officially announced that the Carlist leader, Freyola, and Palloc, a prominent Federalist, were killed by the Government troops.

The reported death of the Carlist Chief Castello, was confirmed this afternoon.

The Carlist band roaming through Valencia encountered the troops yesterday. After a short engagement the former were dispersed, with a loss of 32 killed and 30 prisoners.

The Anti-Porto Rico Reform League, of this city, signed a protest against the passage of the Emancipation bill. Admiral Topete and Senor Bologur refused to sign the protest.

ARABIA.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.—The relations between the Porte and the Dependency of Lahsa have become threatening, and there is excitement among the British Indian interests, on account of trade relations between the inhabitants of Lahsa and the British port of Aden, an important point on the overland route to India.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—*Le Journal Officiel* announces the appointment of Corcelles as French Ambassador at the Vatican, in place of Bourgoing, resigned.

THE COLD TERM.

Death and Suffering Caused by Recent Storms in Minnesota and Michigan—Trains Blockaded in all Directions.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—A Minneapolis, Minn., despatch says the storm on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad was the severest ever known. At a station called Kirk Haven, there were several farmers in town when the storm first burst upon them. They left for home with their teams, and very few have been heard from. One wagon was found, containing a Mrs. Soland and a boy, who were frozen to death. Many teams, both oxen and horses, are found frozen in the drifts, and the fate of their owners is unknown.

COLOMA, Mich., Jan. 11.—The storm which began on Tuesday stopped this morning. No trains have run through since Tuesday night. For four days the thermometer has been about zero, and the wind a gale. This storm has been many times worse than the one of three weeks ago. There are many drifts fifteen feet in depth, and as many rods long. Large gangs of men are at work on all sections. One train left Holland this morning for Grand Junction, thirty miles south, but has not yet got through. One work train is between this place and Benton Harbor clearing the track. There are bad drifts where the mail train was stuck three weeks ago to-night, near Hagar. Two engines got off the track, but are on again, without loss of life or property.

It is expected that the Chicago, Pentwater & Grand Rapids express will run Sunday night, and all passenger trains by Monday next. There is now about twenty miles to clear out before trains can run. On the highways in all parts of the country much suffering has been caused by the storm, but it is impossible to get particulars now.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Jan. 11.—The heavy drifts and severe cold weather, extending through the last three days, have blocked both the Northern railroads, and, to-day, the first through trains within that time were started out.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 11.—The first train from St. Paul, since Tuesday, came through over the Northwestern to-day, and the road is running all right now.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Jan. 11.—It was 30 degrees below zero in this place, this morning.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 11.—The snow continues in the mountains, but do not prevent shipments from the principal mines.

The weather in Southern Utah is mild and pleasant. The roads are dry and dusty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—To-day was one of the coldest of the season.

Approaching KuKlux Trials—No Truth in the Report of Governor Oglesby's Engagement to Be Married.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—A novel suit in this State is about to be brought up before the United States District Court for the Southern Southern District of Illinois, which is now in session in this city. Some time last July, a gang of men, disguised as KuKlux, brutally murdered a man named McAlpine, who resided in Williamson County, in this State. Governor Palmer was notified of the circumstances, and at once offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the parties. The suspected parties were arrested, but no bill was found against them by the Grand Jury. Major Bluford Wilson, the United States District Attorney, proposes to lay the facts before the United States Grand Jury, and, if possible, secure the indictment of the guilty parties, and thus bring them to trial under the Ku-Klux law. He is of the opinion that there is no doubt of the jurisdiction of the Court over the case, and he proposes to test the question.

The rumors of Gov. Oglesby's marriage are wholly untrue. At least his Excellency assured your correspondent that, if he was to be married, he did not as yet know who the lady was. Should Governor Oglesby occupy the mansion at all, it will be presided over by his sister, Mrs. Judge Brother, of Decatur.

The Missouri Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—The Democratic Senatorial caucus was held at Jefferson City last night, at which resolutions were adopted fixing the time for caucus balloting for United States Senator to-night, and providing that a majority shall nominate, and that members participating shall be bound by the action of the caucus. An amendment, requiring a two-thirds vote to nominate, was rejected by a vote of 95 to 7. A series of resolutions was offered, which set forth that the Democratic and Liberal members of the Assembly, being convinced that the recent campaign, while demonstrating their self-abnegating patriotism and devotion to the country, have also given signal proof of the necessity of adhering rigidly to these sacred principles which can never be sacrificed without disaster, and resolve in favor of local self-government, reduced taxation, reform in the manner of the assessment and collection of taxes, in order to decrease the number of tax-gatherers, against monopoly of taxation or banking facilities and railroads, in favor of a direct vote by the people for President, and against the theory that "to the victors belong the spoils." After considerable discussion the resolutions were referred to a committee of one from each Congressional District, to report at some future meeting.

Reports from Jefferson City indicate that Senator Blair has much the most positive strength as a Senatorial candidate, and that he will be nominated in caucus to-night.

REAL ESTATE.

It would seem that if anything less than a financial panic would check the ardor of speculation in real estate it would be a decline in the thermometer to 8 or 10 below zero, and the wind at the same time blowing a gale, as it has the past week, over the bleak premises that make up the suburbs of Chicago. We do not find, however, that such has been the result. People who buy lots in the outskirts of the city have the example before them of what transformations have been made by the improvement of streets and the building of houses in all parts of the city. They remember that it is scarcely more than ten years since some really fine residence quarters of the present were as bleak and uninviting as the prairie lots around the West Side parks or south of Fiftieth street. They understand that as long as Europe sends her annual hundreds of thousands of emigrants to this country, and as long as population moves Westward, Chicago will continue to grow, and the story of the past will be repeated in the experience of the future.

Transactions have been light this week, as they always are at this season of the year, but the most conservative calculators can give no reason why the activity will not be as great in the spring as it has each spring for the last ten years.

We hear of one sale of 5 acres just west of Douglas Park at $4,000 per acre, and Messrs. Marshall & Dickinson have just sold a tract of 80 acres 2½ miles west of Central Park, being the E. ½ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 17, Town 39, at $175 per acre.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Between Feb. 10 and Dec. 31, 1872, there were 464 transfers of property at Washington Heights, the aggregate consideration being $832,488.

MONEY ON MORTGAGE LOANS

is becoming more abundant. We hear of instances of parties who were unable to negotiate loans during December, but who have done so without difficulty since then, and it may be safely announced that the disbursement of $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 of January interest and dividends in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia will put ready money into the hands of just the class of capitalists who will send a portion of it here for investment in mortgages that pay 9 per cent net, and at the same time furnish as good security as Government bonds.

TENANTS AT $500 PER YEAR.

As an instance of the demand for cheap residences to rent, a well-known real estate agent mentioned, a few days since, that he had twenty-eight applications in one day for cottages or small dwellings at annual rentals of from $500 to $800. This is probably no greater number than other agents have had for the same class of dwellings, but it serves to give an idea of the deficiency in the supply of this class of houses in Chicago, and may give builders a hint of what will pay the best to build next summer. Five hundred dollars a year comes within the reach of the great majority of salaried men, and therefore meets the necessities of one of the largest classes of the community. But there is an additional reason for the demand for houses at about this rate of rent in Chicago: A great many men are coming to Chicago now from all parts of the country to go into business. These persons understand that the general upheaval of business relations caused by the fire of October, 1871, has made opportunities for new men to get a foothold here in business; they know that the extensive rebuilding of the business portion of the city has made a supply of at least one-third more first-class office-room than there was before the fire, and that the probabilities are in favor of low rents for offices for a year or two. These circumstances being in their favor, their next move is to get house rent at such rates as men with a few thousand dollars of capital can afford to pay while they are getting established in business. As has been mentioned before, the fire ordinance has had some effect to diminish the supply of houses at annual rentals of $500 anywhere within the fire limits, and hereafter a great portion of tenants who cannot pay more than that must go outside the territory enclosed by the fire limits to get comfortable houses at that price. Many of them will live at Hyde Park, Evanston, Harlem, and in the vicinity of the West Side parks, where a cottage and fifty feet of ground can be bought for $3,000 or $4,000, and paid for in annual instalments running five or six years, so that the payments on the outright purchase of a home will be but a little more difficult to meet than the payment of $500 per year rent. It is possible, however, that the owners of many of the business blocks in the central parts of the city will find it so difficult to get tenants for all their office room that some of them will arrange the upper floors of their buildings into suites of rooms for families. It is to be hoped, however, that this system will never become popular here, as the effect of crowding families into tenements has been damaging to morality.

BEST FRONTAGE FOR A RESIDENCE.

Most persons, if they had the choice of positions for a residence, would, without much thought about the matter, probably select a south front, but a writer in the New York *Mail* argues, with some show of reason, that "houses on streets running nearly north and south are far preferable to those located on those going east and west in a sanitary estimate. In the first, here at the north of the equator, the sun shines brilliantly in the forenoon on the front, and with nearly equal force in the afternoon on the rear. Thus dampness is expelled and the whole edifice is dry and the air far purer for its solar exposure. If a house is on an east and west street, those fronting north are decidedly the best for a residence, because the sun's action on the yard, the kitchen, and usual regions of neglected accumulations, purifies and modifies the humid atmosphere that is sure to predominate in yards and the back side of houses whose rear is north of the street. Thus circumstanced, the back rooms are never so pleasant, cheerful, or economically warmed in winter or ventilated in summer, as when on the south side. Opening on the street, the frame of each gets both light and air by reason of the frequent swing of the front door." This would doubtless all sound very well in summer, but if there is anything that people in Chicago have felt dissatisfied with during the past week, it has been doors and windows opening to the west and north, to let in the recent instalment of wind from Alaska.

THE PROPOSED LAND PIRACY.

The discussion of the Bostwick claim is still rife in various quarters, with a general fading out of the aspects that at first gave apparent solidity to the case of the parties bringing the suit, who, it now appears, stand the same relation to the matter as was borne by Messrs. Dodson & Fogg in the proceedings Bardell *vs.* Pickwick, according to the sworn testimony of Mr. Samuel Weller. This seems to be the view of a correspondent and owner in the tract in question, who thus gives vent to his feelings on the subject:

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Jan. 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 61, in Block 41, Sheffield's Addition, dated June 3, 1872; consideration, $300.

Indiana av, near Fifteenth st, e f, 25 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $5,000.

East 25 of w 75 ft of Lots 25 to 28, in Block 10, of Morton's e ½ of n w ¼, Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $510.

Lot 1 of Lots 3 and 4 of Lot 6, in partition of 52 acres in s w ¼, Sec 8, 39, 14, dated Dec. 10, 1872; consideration, $6,335.

Lot 2, in same, dated Dec. 10, 1872; consideration, $5,489.

Hurlbut st, s w cor of Sullivan st, 66x125 ft, dated Jan. 24, 1872; consideration, $3,800.

Division st, s w cor of Larrabee st, n f, e ½ of Lot 5, dated Nov. 29, 1872; consideration, $7,000.

Monroe st, bet Campbell and Western avs, n f, Lot 21, e 10 ft of Lot 22, dated Nov. 7, 1872; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 14 of Sub-Lot 2 of Stinson's n part of Sub-Lot 6, in Block 25, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Oct. 5, 1872; consideration, $800.

Lots 17 and 18 of w ½ Sub-Lot 1, in same subdivision, dated Aug. 13, 1872; consideration, $450.

Lot 16 of Sub-Lot 2 in same, dated Dec. 12, 1872; consideration, $500.

Lot 22, in same, dated Dec. 12, 1872; consideration, $500.

Wentworth av, n of Thirty-third st, e f, undivided ¼ of 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $425.

West 132 ft of n ½ of n ½ Lot 12 in Block 2, of Sheffield's Addition, with improvements, dated Nov. 11, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Wentworth av, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

West Twenty-second st, 125 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 25x125½ ft, dated Nov. 5, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Dayton st, bet Centre and Clay sts, w f, 48x125 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $1,300.

Van Horn st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, with improvements, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $1,400.

Evans st, bet Wood and Paulina sts, s f, Lot 90, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $800.

Thirtieth st, bet State st and Wabash av, s f, undivided ½ of 31 ft, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $2,250.

Kossuth st, 50 ft w of Butler st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 29, 1872; consideration, $1,150.

West Polk st, bet Halsted and Desplaines sts, n f, Lot 1, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $5,300.

Lot 8, in Block 7, of Cushman's Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $1,000.

East ½ of Lot 4, in Greenebaum's Block 25, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Oct. 17, 1872; consideration, $3,250.

Lot 15, in Block 2, of e ½, w ½ of s e ¼, Sec 25, 39, 14, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $1,100.

Evans st, bet Oakley and Leavitt sts, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 25, 1872; consideration, $530.

Lot 18, in Block 1, of s 10 of n 15 acres of [illegible] s w ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13, dated Dec. 24, 1872; consideration, $460.

Southwestern av, n w cor of Taylor st, Lots [illegible] and 38, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $4,500.

West Tyler st, 299 ft w of Laflin st, s f, 25x125 9-10 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

West Tyler st, 324 ft w of Laflin st, s f, 25x125 9-10 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

Seymour st, 200 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 25x126 4-10 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $450.

Lee av, n w cor of Lincoln st, Lot 29, dated Aug. 28, 1872; consideration, $1,100.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wrightwood av, between Sheffield av and Fabius st, n f, 39 ft to alley, dated Oct. 28, 1872; consideration, $1,056.

Lots 5 and 6, in Block 24, Ravenswood, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 6, in resubdivision of Block 2, in Hambleton et al. subdivision, in s e ¼ Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 to 7 and 12 to 48, and part of Lots 8 and [illegible] in Block 1 of Scammon's South Park Boulevard subdivision, in n w ¼ Section 3, 38, 14, dated Dec. 20, 1872; consideration, $52,650.

E ½ of n ½ s ½ of s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $100,000.

Lots 16 to 18, in Block 1, of Lockwood's Subdivision, n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated May 23, 1872; consideration, $5,625.

Lot 19, in same block, dated May 23, 1872; consideration, $2,000.

S ½ of Lot 4, in Block 29, Hyde Park, dated Nov. 21, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

N ½ of same, dated Nov. 21, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Michigan av, s e cor Fifty-eighth st, w f, 50x189 ft, dated May 28, 1872; consideration, $3,750.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

S ½ s ½ of n e ¼ Sec 15, 39, 13 (20 acres), dated July 22, 1872; consideration, $30,000.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 11: City property, number of sales, 171; consideration, $655,002. North of city limits, number of sales, 7; consideration, $27,226. South of city limits, number of sales: 23; consideration, $256,287. West of city limits, number of sales, 2; consideration, $30,330. Total sales, 171; total consideration, $968,845.

NEW YORK.

The Little Irregularities of Phelps, Dodge & Co.—How They Managed to Evade the Duties on Imported Goods—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Notwithstanding the representations of Phelps, Dodge & Co. of Special Agent Jayne, of the Treasury Department, the difficulty existing between that firm and the Government continues to attract much attention in business circles, and it is evident that the whole truth is not yet told. What the parties allege to be only a trifling difference of opinion as to the construction of the law is by others believed to be an attempt to evade the revenue laws, which has been detected on the part of the Government, and which the parties interested have been willing to hush up by payment of the sum demanded. The specific charge appears to be double and cooked invoices, or invoices which, however well they represent the value of the article imported at the place of manufacture, did not by any means represent the value of that article at the place of shipment, which is what the law plainly requires. Thus, if the shipper from Liverpool, for instance, in his invoice totally omits the cost of transportation from Wales, or from Scotland, with commissions and charges, etc., in some instances amounting to perhaps as much as the original cost of the article imported. Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. say all this trouble arises from the fact that the papers were purloined from their office by a man named Nelson, but they do not say the purloined papers are forged. This firm is reported to have contributed $20,000 to re-elect Grant, and it is positively asserted that their certified check for $280,000, tendered in compromise of this suit, is in the hands of certain United States officials, who hesitate to accept it, now that the alleged frauds have been made public.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The bill of exceptions in favor of Stokes has been completed, and will be soon argued before Judge Boardman. If he does not grant a new trial, the bill will be taken before every one of the 31 Judges of the Supreme Court. Stokes was much dejected yesterday.

The Evangelical Alliance prayer-meeting yesterday, devoted its time to the praying for the purity of the press.

The injunction as to the right of E. Foley to act as Deputy Chamberlain, was argued to-day in the Superior Court. Decision reserved.

Dr. Louis A. Sayre obtained an attachment for medical services to the amount of $1,000 against Fields, the Ring fugitive.

The City Chamberlain addresses a remonstrating letter to Mayor Havemeyer for his appointment of Foley as Deputy Chamberlain.

The Sheriff denies the report that an attachment has been placed in his hands to seize the effects of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company in this city.

The manufacturers of American cut nails and spikes of the Atlantic States at a special meeting here, yesterday, decided to reduce their wholesale prices 50 cents per keg.

RAILROADS.

Rapid Progress Being Made on the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Line.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Baltimore *Sun* of this morning has the following in regard to the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad: This new road, projected under the auspices of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, with the view of securing short, direct, and independent connection for our seaboard city with the great lake city of Chicago, is evidently being pushed earnestly and rapidly. Only two months ago we announced the contracts for eighty-seven miles, commencing at a point on the Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, ninety miles from Newark, and running thence west to Defiance, and now another 120 miles are offered for contract from Defiance to Walker Station, Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway. Proposals are to be received for this work at Camden Station, Baltimore, until the 1st day of May. This leaves only 62 miles more to carry the road into Chicago, the whole length of the new road, as surveyed, being 289 miles, of which the Chief Engineer, Mr. Jas. L. Randolph, says the aggregate of the curved portions will not exceed 15 miles. He also states that in the 289 miles from the Lake Erie Division to the point where the line turns up north around the end of Lake Michigan, the located lines are but 1½ miles longer than an air line, while 80 miles of the line is level, 30 miles twenty-six feet grade per mile, and the remainder less than twenty feet grade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A meeting of the Directors of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, was held here to-day, at which, it is understood, action was taken concerning the mortgage on the road for forty million dollars. The bonds to be raised under the mortgage will be in the form of security, which the Company will sell to obtain the money to lay the additional tracks.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Fight With the Apaches in Arizona—Fifty-seven Red-Skins Sent to Their Happy Hunting Grounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Advices from Arizona to Jan. 4, state that General Crook on that morning had received a despatch from Major Brown, stating that his command fought the Apaches, killing fifty-seven and capturing twenty-three. His only loss was one [illegible] Indian. The battle occurred at the National fortifications, on Salt River, thirty miles above Fort Buell, and lasted five hours.

River News.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11.—The river is receding slowly. The weather continues extremely cold.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 11.—The ice is still heavy in the Ohio. Despatches from Paducah this morning report the heaviest ice of the season passing there. The weather is clear and moderating.

Damages Awarded.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 11.—In the case of the Union, or Kasson, Locomotive Works against the Erie Company, on a contract abrogated by Gould and Fisk, the plaintiffs recovered an amount of $15,000.

Whiskey and Kerosene.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—In Brooklyn, to-day, a woman named Barker died from the effects of kerosene being thrown on a stove last night by a drunken man named Barr.

Earthquake in Maine.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Brunswick, Me., at 5 o'clock this morning.

Expiation.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 11.—Barnes and [illegible], negroes, were hung at Jefferson, yesterday, for rape. The former confessed; the latter [illegible] his innocence.

RAILROADING.

Removal of the General Offices of the C., B. & Q. R. R.

Sale of the North Wisconsin Road—New Line Between Chicago and Savannah, Ga.

Colonel Scott's Thirst for the Control of Railroads.

Second Letter From "XIV." on the Subject of Freights.

The general officers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, as before announced in THE TRIBUNE, have been removed to Armour's building, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street. They occupy the second, third, fourth, and fifth stories. The entrance is from Michigan avenue by a spacious stairway. A wide hall runs the full length of the building on all the floors, so that any office can be reached without passing through another. Room 1, on the second floor, is occupied by President Walker and his Secretary. Leading out of this is the President's private office. Both rooms front on Michigan avenue, and are commodious and handsome. They are carpeted with superior Brussels, rich in colors to correspond with the general furnishings of the room. Two handsome gas fixtures in green bronze hang from the ceiling, which is ornamented with plaster centre-pieces and bordering. Room 2 is the office of Superintendent Harris. This is in charge of Mr. E. S. Washburn, who is also the Chicago agent for the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad. The Superintendent's private office adjoins this. Both are fitted up in a manner similar to that of the President's, being carpeted and tastefully ornamented. No. 3 is the office of the Assistant General Superintendent, Mr. W. S. Strong, who was but recently appointed to that position. This office is carpeted very neatly, and Mr. Strong has set before him a desk which would ornament any library room in the city. No. 4 is the telegraph office. It is very complete in all its parts, and, perhaps, is not excelled in the country, being fitted with every modern invention which would conduce in any way to the rapid transmission of messages. This is likewise carpeted and furnished with taste. In No. 5, may be seen the smiling face of the popular General Freight Agent, General Wadsworth. This is a large, airy room, provided with two rows of walnut desks. General Wadsworth is surrounded by a corps of able assistants. No. 6 is the office of the Paymaster and Receiving Cashier. It is a room admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is used, being large and well lighted. This, indeed, is a feature of the building, every office being flooded with light, even on a dark day. No. 7, is the private office of the Treasurer, Mr. A. T. Hall, who has been appropriately called the "Grandfather of the C., B. & Q." On the third floor, the offices are fitted and furnished like those described above, with carpets and ornamental gas fixtures. The offices are occupied as follows: No. 9, General Ticket Agent; Nos. 11, 12, and 13, Chicago & Iowa Railroad offices; No. 13, Purchasing Agent; No. 14, Auditor. On the fourth floor, No. 16, is the Conductors' room; No. 21, Car Department; Nos. 22 and 23, Engineers; No. 24, Assistant Superintendent. The fifth floor is almost entirely occupied by the Freight Auditor, his regiment of clerks, and the Stationer. The entire building is heated with steam, and fitted with speaking tubes, all of which centre in the President's office. The various officials were glad enough to remove from their cramped-up offices in the buildings Nos. 504 and 506 Michigan avenue, to the spacious and convenient quarters they now occupy. We trust they may never be ejected from them so summarily as they were the 9th of October, 1871.

NORTH WISCONSIN RAILWAY.

Messrs. D. A. Baldwin and Jacob Humbird, the builders and owners of the West Wisconsin Railway, have purchased the North Wisconsin Railway. The Hudson *Star and Times* regards the purchase as one of great importance to the Northwest, and thinks it will result in the speedy construction of the greatly-needed railroad from the St. Croix to Lake Superior. The sale places the road in the hands of responsible, practical, and experienced railroad men, who have bought it to build it, and not make it a thing to be bartered with and speculated upon, as in the past. The Messrs. Baldwin and Humbird, in the face of untold obstacles, have built the West Wisconsin Railway, and it has become part of an important through line from Chicago to the Northwest. The people on the line of the North Wisconsin Railway have confidence that the new management will soon complete the road, and are rejoicing therefor. Hundreds of farms have been taken at $2.50 per acre, on the faith that the road was to be built, and, isolated from society, the settlers have impatiently awaited for its coming. The Legislature will be asked to bestow the promised land grant upon the North Wisconsin at once.

OSWEGO, N. Y.,

is congratulating itself in the hope that, before long, it will have such additions to its railway system, as will make it a fair rival of the great commercial centres of the East and West. We sum up what seems to be in store for Oswego. Next spring the Midland Road will be completed, giving three lines to New York. One year hence the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad will be completed, which will connect at a suspension bridge yet to be built at Lewiston, with the Canada roads, and thence to Chicago. When the Hoosac tunnel is completed, a trunk line from Boston to Oswego will be opened, which may yet form a part of a through line between Boston and Chicago. A bridge across the Oswego River is provided for, at a cost of $250,000 or $300,000, by which the several lines will be connected. The enlargement of the Welland Canal, and the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal, will also add to the wealth and prosperity of Oswego.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

Mr. Winborn Lawton, of Charleston, South Carolina, is engaged in the laudable task of trying to secure the aid of Congress in the construction of a railroad to connect Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, with Chicago, Kansas City, Platte City, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, *via* Macon, Georgia, Birmingham, Alabama, and Memphis. The object of this undertaking is to accomplish for the two South Atlantic ports named above what is being done for Norfolk by the Southern mail route from Memphis *via* the Charleston and East Tennessee and Virginia railroads, and seems much more feasible as a great public enterprise than the canal system through Virginia, which Grant favors to the extent of $16,000,000. Congress is to be asked to charter this inter-State railroad, and to grant the use of $10,000,000 of bonds in aid of its construction.

CHICAGO AND SAVANNAH.

It is rumored that a company is being formed to build a grand trunk air-line railroad from Chicago to Savannah, Georgia. This would be an important line, extending as it would from the great grain-market of the lakes to the great cotton market of the Atlantic. The line in detail is as follows: From Chicago to Indianapolis; Indianapolis to Lexington, Ky., crossing the Ohio river at Vevay, Ind., which is the most favorable of any point between Louisville and Cincinnati for building a bridge. From Lexington to Knoxville; from Knoxville to the head-waters of the Savannah River, and thence to Savannah, along the bank of the river. This road would be 900 miles long, and 150 miles shorter than any of the present routes. The scheme is a large one, but is not unlikely to be carried into effect.

COLONEL TOM SCOTT.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* has the following:

Conqueror of half the continent, Colonel Thomas A. Scott's thirst for railroad victory would seem to be still unappeased. Western papers are full of rumors concerning the probable absorption by the Pennsylvania Central Company of a leading Indianapolis line to the West, connecting with the railway systems of Missouri and Iowa, and, by means of the Union and Central Pacific Roads, forming a direct line across the continent. More than one other of the great trunk lines to the seaboard are said to be in the field as competitors for the control of the road, but the papers say the probabilities are they will be outgeneraled in the contest. Having girdled the Atlantic with steamships at one end of his line, and made considerable progress toward turning the Pacific into a ferry-way at the other end of the continent, it is becoming an interesting question as to where Colonel Scott intends ultimately to bring up!

GENERAL NOTES.

The Michigan Central track between Jackson and Detroit has been entirely relaid with steel rails. Between Jackson and Kalamazoo, 16 miles of steel has been laid, and more will be put down in the spring. This Company have now nearly completed their circuit of wires on all the branches, and by spring will have built 1,469 miles of wire. Within the past two years they have set up 500 poles.

Yesterday (Sunday) the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company inaugurated freight traffic over their road between this city and Milwaukee, by putting on two freight trains. Hereafter, one will be despatched from Chicago every afternoon at 2:30, arriving in Milwaukee at 10 at night. Another will leave Milwaukee at 4:30 a. m., arriving in the city at 11:35 in the forenoon.

There were built in the State of Iowa, during the year 1872, 585 miles of railway, and there are now under construction in the State 328 miles. This shows a wonderful energy, both in resources and money, for a young State, which, much sooner than older States in the East, would have felt the general financial embarrassment.

The freight brakemen on the Boston & Albany Railroad recently struck because they were obliged to ride on top of the cars. Reason enough. If the management of the Boston & Albany could only be forced to ride on the top of the cars it would pay to wreck a train to get rid of them and open the through route to Boston with better men.

The Milwaukee & Northern Railway is being rapidly urged forward. Contracts have been let for clearing off the timber, and the road-bed will be ready for the graders early in the spring.

CHICAGO FREIGHTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Is the demand which Chicago may make for a change in the present system of fixing rates westward from the seaboard an unreasonable one? Have we good ground for complaint? Notwithstanding all the salient symptoms of curtailed business, and ineffectual competition, is there, after all, any injustice being done us? If the evil really does exist, who are the perpetrators? Interview the merchant, and he will tell you that, on account of the machinations of these "blarsted corporations," whom he helps to maintain, and who ought to be as heartily interested in the prosperity of the city as he, he has been compelled to withdraw all efforts to sell goods in certain localities, much to his chagrin and detriment. Towns, which once furnished the best markets for his merchandise, inability to successfully compete with Eastern houses has forced him to surrender. The cause of the state of things he describes is readily traceable to charges for transportation, which, in some instances, amount to a discrimination against him of fifty cents per hundred pounds on first-class goods. Thus far, only, has the merchant usually investigated the matter, and you will find his ideas of the root of the evil vague indeed, and his notions of remedy correspondingly imperfect.

On the other hand, railway officials, whenever interviewed on the subject by the sufferers, expressed themselves as wholly unaware of any discriminations against this city, alleging that, if any were made, they must come from other companies than their own, for certainly their interests and the interests of the merchants of this city were identical.

In the opinion of the writer, no railroad company, whose road finds a terminus in this city, is wilfully discriminating against us. The policy which should regulate the affairs of Chicago Roads springs from the knowledge that their prosperity will ever be measured by that of this city. In individual cases they may,—and sometimes do—wholly ignore the true course; but even in such instances their actions never fail to recoil upon them to their detriment. Yet the merchant of this city has just cause for complaint; his business is cut off in just the manner he describes, and he fails to successfully compete for precisely the reason he alleges. Differences in freight charges permit the Bloomington dealer to obtain goods from New York from eighteen to thirty-three cents per hundred pounds cheaper than from Chicago (provided the dealer in the latter city add to the original cost only the transportation charges hither); the Cairo dealer from thirty-six to forty-three cents cheaper; the Camp Point dealer from thirty-three to fifty-two cents cheaper; the Champaign dealer from thirty to forty-eight cents cheaper; the Decatur dealer from twenty to thirty-six cents cheaper; the Danville dealer from eighteen to forty-two cents cheaper; the Effingham dealer from thirty-one to forty-two cents cheaper; the LaSalle dealer from ten to twenty-one cents cheaper; the Mattoon dealer from thirty-one to forty-five cents cheaper; the Peoria dealer from twelve to fifteen cents cheaper, and so on. The fact is discriminations against Chicago are so great at some points as to work an effectual prohibition of competition. Over against these figures may be set those of distances from New York, which seem to readily account for the discriminations. By way of the Peoria, Wabash & Western Railroad, the distance to Cairo, Camp Point, Champaign, Decatur, Danville, Effingham, LaSalle, Mattoon, Peoria, and many other points south and southwest of Chicago is less than *via* competing lines through this city; and, as the former route is the one upon which distances are calculated in the tables now in use, the tariff is established accordingly. In view of these facts, the question that present freight charges from New York to the points mentioned are relatively just, and cannot be considered unfair discriminations against Chicago, is specious indeed. It is seen to be erroneous, however, when we observe that, while distances are calculated over the short line, and rates accordingly established, a large proportion of the freight destined for these places comes to Chicago, and is carried from here at greatly reduced rates, in order to secure the business. This is the "bone of contention." If all merchandise from the East, intended for Southern and Southwestern points, were transported over the route upon which rates are computed, it is doubtful that the Chicago merchant would have any wrongs of the kind for which to demand redress.

Being the most important western terminal point of Eastern railway interests, Chicago is practically made the great distributing depot of the West. Through it goods for points distant from each other 600 to 700 miles in a northerly and southerly direction find transit. The rumble of incoming trains ceases scarcely a moment, day or night. Complete trains made up in New York come hurrying through without being broken, or goods being transferred. Yet, with all these facilities at its command, this city possesses no advantages, in matter of transportation charges, over any place, and in many instances is discriminated against.

The existence of the evil being demonstrated by "cold realities," the question arises, Who are the perpetrators? This is a problem difficult to solve. That the longer line must cut rates, in order to overcome the disparity of distance, is unquestionable; but whether the reduction is borne equally by the respective railroad interests, or is shifted wholly upon one, be it Eastern or Western, it matters not at this moment to state. So far as mere competition and division of profits are concerned, we can probably charge no company with doing what we ourselves would not do under like circumstances. Exigencies demand the competition, and the inequality of distance requires reduction of charges.

Is there then a remedy, and, if so, what is it? A malady is easily discovered; its symptoms may be correctly analyzed; but the most skilful sometimes fail to find a cure. Evidently, in order that matters be righted, a radical change must be made. It may be brought about in the adoption of a new system of computing rates; or by modification of the present system. A method which is based upon a fixed charge per ton per mile of transportation, to classified points, establishing the charge upon the facilities possessed, and the tonnage the several points have to offer, would be wholly satisfactory. The present system can be so changed as to create an exception in the instance of Chicago, and make to it a special rate; or the route to points South and Southwest may be changed, and rates established over the distance *via* Chicago. The adoption of any one of these plans would bring about what we so much desire.

Chicago is willing to stand on its merits. She asks only for unitized justice. If the railroad companies will but look at this matter in its proper light, they will be convinced that the change which we suggest would in no wise reduce their business, or unequalize it, or curtail their receipts; while it would be building up the fortunes of this city, and giving it control of trade to which it is entitled. XIV.

HYDE PARK MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Village Trustees, held on Saturday afternoon, the following petitions were presented:

From Anders Halvorson, for an exclusive privilege for twenty-five years for erecting bath and swimming-houses on the lake shore, next and adjoining Oak street; connecting with the park by a pier.

From W. Henderson & Co., owners of Block 10, Kimbark's Addition, in favor of widening fifty-first street.

From Nelson & Benson, for an advance of $10,000 on their paving contracts in advance of the collection of the special assessments.

LITERARY.

The Hyde Park Literary Society will this evening formally instal her new officers, Sidney L. Underwood, President; Daniel H. Horne, Vice President; William Moore, Secretary; L. Gray, Corresponding Secretary; Guy C. Sampson, Treasurer, and follow the following programme of exercises: Musical Director, Miss Lily Gray; Oration, by John J. Herrick, Esq.; Debate: "Is the American idea of an independent executive department better and more consistent with republicanism than the Swiss idea of executive subordination to the Legislative Department?" Affirmative—H. V. Freeman. H. M. Wilcox. Negative—H. K. Smith, G. C. Sampson. Ladies' Department, Miss Carrie Young.

KIND WORDS.

Previous to her departure for New Orleans, Miss Cushman sent the following characteristic letter to the gentlemen of Mr. McVicker's company:

To James O'Neill, W. H. Power, J. Howard Rogers, L. L. Sharpe, H. C. Tryon, J. E. Hartel, Nell Grey, M. Pendleton, E. Barry, L. Simmons, Luke Martin, J. Barstow, George Rascoe:

MY GOOD FRIENDS: It would be difficult for me to express to you, fittingly, how deeply your kind thought for me,—and still kinder expression of it,—has touched me. Nothing in all my professional career has come so near my heart; and I shall carry away with me in leaving you, a memory not to be forgotten. In return, I can but say how heartily I wish you well, and how earnestly I desire that you may dignify and adorn our profession, by bringing to it the very "firstlings of your hearts," that love, and that earnestness which will ennoble it, and you. Wishing you success in all true effort and endeavor, that "good deeds" may be associated with "kind words," believe me to be, yours faithfully, CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1873.

THE PERFUMERY WAR.

Action of the Hyde Park Board of Trustees at Saturday's Meeting.

Letter from Daniel H. Horne, Justice of the Peace—Another Argument for the Fertilizing Company.

Action of the Village Authorities.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon. Gideon E. Clark was elected Clerk *pro tem.*

Mr. Hale offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is the intention of this Board to exhaust all legal means to prevent the erection of the works of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, or any works of such nature, within the limits of the village, and to determine whether the people of Hyde Park have the right to enforce the ordinance against nuisances; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed, of which the President shall be Chairman, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all suits against parties who may attempt to establish or maintain any nuisance within the Village of Hyde Park; to employ competent counsel to prosecute such parties, and to use all legal means to prevent the maintenance of any nuisance, and especially to prevent the erection of any works for the manufacture of fertilizers from animal matter within said limits.

Messrs. Cady, Fisher, and Clark were appointed, and will meet on Wednesday next, at the office of Charles Hitchcock, Esq., at 11 o'clock a. m.

Letter from Squire Horne.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In an article headed "What is to be done?" in your issue of Saturday, such a flattering personal allusion is made to me, that I feel called upon to correct some of the many misstatements made in that article. Hyde Park is not a "small village, five or six miles from the city limits," and Ainsworth is not "five or six miles beyond Hyde Park." On the contrary, Hyde Park commences at the city limits, known as Thirty-ninth street, and extends not only to and includes Ainsworth Station at Ninety-fifth street, but also down to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, about five miles south of and beyond Ainsworth, and so Ainsworth is very near being in the centre of Hyde Park, and only *seven* miles south from Chicago, instead of thirteen.

There has been no attempt to interfere with the chartered rights of the Fertilizing Company.

What is to be done? is simply that those rights shall be exercised in such a manner as not to interfere with the rights of others. Let the Company carry on their manufactory by such improved processes as they claim to know; and have been promising for the last three years to employ. Let them confine their nauseous odors within their own establishment, or send them up through a high smoke-stack, or if they continue to fail in these essential points, let them follow their twin brother, the Union Rendering Company, to a point south and beyond the limits of Hyde Park, in that territory described in their charter as "in Cook County, Illinois, at any point south of the dividing line between Townships 37 and 38." To do this would only be a compliance on their part with the compromise made when the limits of Hyde Park were extended south over Township 37; to which they assented when it was provided expressly that the authorities of Hyde Park should not have the power to remove the said Fertilizing or said Rendering Company until after the year 1871.

The Village of Hyde Park does not base its authority on any "supposed right." Though a village in name by their own choice, their rights are fully equal to that of any city, and are supreme within her own borders, and it would be well for any ambitious Medill or enthusiastic Bauch to pause within the borders of their own jurisdiction, or they they might chance to learn that the "diminitive burgh" has ways of her own, and within the limits of law as administered even by the "Suburban Dogberry" to teach them the useful act of minding their own proper business.

It is not true that the offensive stench of the Fertilizing Company has been only a fancied offence to a few patrician noses in Hyde Park. Complaints have been frequent, during the past five years, from many residents of Chicago, as far north as Lincoln Park, and it is respectfully submitted whether such a concentrated stench, with a capacity thirteen miles long, ought not to be removed to some quiet neighborhood. It will be news to a large and respectable class of people, not only in Hyde Park but also in Chicago, that dealing in real estate is not a "legitimate calling."

There is no "irrepressible" or any other "conflict" between "a great city and a small village." The people of Hyde Park have as much interest in all the material interests of Chicago as any resident of Chicago can have, and, because of this, have patiently suffered this heavy curse for the last five years. Now, that the manufactory is destroyed by fire, and so disabled that it cannot expect to commence operations for some months, and has already 8,000 tons of foul and offensive matter caged in open bins, and liable to breed a sickening pestilence on the first approach of rainy weather; is it just, reasonable, or proper that they should ask the privilege of adding to that store of offal, to the extent of even half of "two hundred tons per day?"

If it is true, as stated, that the retention of this offal would "jeopardize the health of the entire city" of Chicago, how much less damage will it do if accumulated at the centre of Hyde Park? As to the claim of priority of chartered rights on the part of the Fertilizing Company, any respectable lawyer knows that the last act passed always takes precedence of a former one, if it be not expressly intended so repeal it; and it is easily demonstrated that the Fertilizing Company well knew that fact when they entered into a *written agreement* with the representatives of Hyde Park at Springfield, by which they were not to be molested until after 1871; which written agreement was signed by the same R. W. Ralston, who now represents the same Company, and who appears to busy himself in misrepresenting material facts in order to obtain "the active support of the city authorities." I repeat, there is no need, or "imperious necessity," for such interference. This same Company, if they have rights, have by their charter the privilege of locating those rights anywhere in Cook County, south of the limits of Hyde Park.

So far, I have explained for the Hyde Park public; now I have a few words to add in my own behalf. Having been appointed less than a month, I was at first wholly unprepared to decide what course to pursue. I acknowledge myself greatly indebted for valuable assistance to Messrs. Baugh & Ralston, who came to my office some hours before the police arrived, and informed me that the train had been stopped and the men arrested, and told me frankly their plans and purposes. In the course I pursued, I kept strictly within legal limits, and have since been certified of that fact by some of the best legal talent of the City of Chicago. The charter of our village is assured to us by the best authority of our State; we have adopted it in good faith; have passed ordinances for the good government and proper protection of our people, and, while it is made my lawful duty to enforce these laws against offenders, I hope to be able to maintain them, despite the sneers of those who may chance to come under the rod.

DANIEL H. HORNE, J. P.

HYDE PARK, Jan. 12, 1873.

Another Phase of the Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If the test suggested by Dean Swift as to the comparative value of men in this world, viz: "He who makes two grains of corn grow where but one grew before, deserves more thanks than the whole brood of politicians put together." Were this test applied to Hyde Park land speculators versus "Ainsworth Fertilizing Works," I doubt not the verdict of all disinterested parties would be in favor of the latter. I think this important fact has been overlooked in the present exciting contest between the Hyde Park "Dogberrys" and the Northwestern Fertilizing Company. I consider the Fertilizing Company one of the most important enterprises in this country. By its agency thousands of tons of material heretofore wasted is utilized and transported to Eastern manipulators, when it is mixed with the valuable South Carolina phosphates and used on the cotton fields of the South, where the "desert places have blossomed like the rose under the influence of this powerful fertilizing agency. Every ton transported from Ainsworth is estimated to produce an increased yield of ten bales of cotton; hence an annual product of ten thousand tons increases the cotton yield over eight millions of dollars. The contest between the village Dogberrys and the Fertilizing Company assumes a national character, and I hope every true patriot will assist our worthy Mayor in sustaining the Fertilizing Company in its laudable enterprise. As to the unpleasant odor it is accused of emitting from its premises, the question to decide is, whether the business shall be conducted at Bridgeport, and annoy the entire city, or in the Calumet swamps, whose only inhabitants are swamp rats and pot hunters.

CHICAGO, Jan 11, 1862.

AN UNMANNERLY AUDIENCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It may seem invidious to draw comparisons, but might not Chicago still learn something from the older cities? I have no special love for Boston. She still retains too much of the "Praise-God-Barebones" stamp about her to suit a cosmopolitan nature, but it was my good fortune one year ago to listen to Miss Cushman's rendering of *Queen Katharine* in that city. It was a matinee performance, and the theatre was packed to its utmost capacity, but from the raising of the curtain at the commencement of the first act, to the dropping of it at the close of the last, you might have heard a pin fall anywhere in the building. To-day, in the middle of the orchestra circle, during the first two acts, no words could be distinguished except Miss Cushman's and O'Neill's, and not always theirs. For the rest, they might as well have been puppets moved by a string, or the marionettes of a street show, for any apparent sound that issued from their lips. And this through no special fault of the actors. A wiser pen than mine has criticized the vulgarity which leads people to enter a theatre late, and disturb the would-be listeners by the dash and ostentation with which they herald the fact that they are the possessors of reserved seats. This occasioned a portion of the disturbance to-day, but a still greater annoyance arose from the loud whispers of children around us. It must be admitted that the nursery was not tumbled pell-mell into the theatre in Boston, and its few representatives did not drown Miss Cushman's voice with their prattle. Fancy the whole trial scene, when one's ears and nerves were strained to the utmost tension, being marred by the remarks of two young misses not yet in their teens, probably about 8 and 10 years of age, whispering, with that horrible sibilant tone that is exasperating at any time, "That's the King." "Which one?" "The man on the throne—I seen him before." "What's she saying? What are they going to do to her?" and one charming little innocent of 7 or 8 years queried of his mother, "Say, he'll bring all his wives on together, won't he?" "No!" "Why, are they all dead?" Don't say that the rising generation are lacking in knowledge of the general facts of history. This young man had at least evidently been taught the error of Henry the Eighth's ways, and it is to be hoped he will profit by his knowledge. During this din, however, a thought of the King of the Cannibal Islands filled one's mind, and, for my part, I would willingly have given him all my neighbors' children, all those precious little prattlers, to make him a cold meat-pie. Are there not adults enough to fill the theatre, who can appreciate Miss Cushman without bringing the babies? If not, would it be asking too much of mothers to carry in their pockets a small piece of shoemaker's wax, and insert it between the lips of the beloved ones before the play commences? It would be doing those who wish to listen an infinite service.

Is Boston really ahead of Chicago in appreciation and feeling? The closing scene in which that noble lady dies was not marred by a single out-going foot, by the rustle of a single adjusted wrap, but, until the last words were spoken, the last breath drawn, that audience of grave men, and tearful women sat spell-bound in hushed, respectful silence, until the curtain fell between them and that wondrous realization of past ages. Such was not the case to-day. The transgressors were not many, but it is a disgrace to the good taste of a Chicago audience that there was a single person so obtuse as to act thus.

Capulet makes sure that his guests shall dance by charging them with suspicion of corns. Katharine's closing words are

When I am dead, good wench
Let me be used with honour; strew me over
With maiden flowers, that all the world may know
I was a chaste wife to my grave.

It probably was not the "conscience that makes cowards" that sent those persons out before Queen Katharine's final speech, but had Capulet been there he might have thought so. Look well to it, then, fair dames, for there may still be Capulets to criticise. Respect the actress whose like you may never see again, the Queen whose dying words crown her with honor, yourselves, that you may indeed prove yourselves gentlewomen in very truth. If the bread-and-butter-misses and adolescent males could also be led to realize that there is a time for everything, perhaps, even if their shallow natures cannot respond to the intense emotion of the injured Queen, they might forego until some more appropriate time, the business of their lives, called in modern parlance flirting.

Programmes may make good fans, but they are noisy ones. Couldn't you just as well faint quietly away and make no fuss about it? Some one could carry you out between the acts, or the performance might be stopped for that purpose. At any rate, it could not be as unpleasant to the would-be listeners as that rustle of paper.

Wouldn't it also be just as well to read your Shakspeare at home, ladies? You cannot make the acting and the written play correspond, and the rustle of leaves and whispered comments are not especially agreeable. Moreover, didn't you go to see and hear Miss Cushman?

As for that innocent who remarked during Wolsey's closing speech, that she thought "that red man had too much to say, and stayed too long," and so kept up a series of unique criticisms, she provoked the thought that if she was only a fly, and that other pious child was around who interrogated said fly upon its affection for its maker and its wish to enjoy the beatific vision, and procured that supposed blissful change of condition for the insect, what a happy combination of circumstances it would have been. In mercy, ladies, leave the babies at home. They are a crying nuisance at best.

If the hammering about the building could also be dispensed with, the ushers in squeaky boots provided with list slippers or shod as noiselessly as burglars, and the lobby doors be made to close a little more noiselessly, if they must be kept continually swinging during the performance, it would also add much to the comfort of the audience. A. D. H.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4, 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Centaurs of Old

were half horse and half man. They consorted with animals—conquered mankind—lived upon the flowers of the century plant—made one of their number God of the healing art—transferred their name and home to the constellation Centaurius, and raised the devil generally. But the great Centaur Liniment for stiff joints, rheumatism, swellings and lameness upon man and beast, is now astonishing the world. And astonishes because it does its work.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. Is a substitute for castor oil.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., LAW PUBLISHERS, 10 Washington-st., HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

DRAKE ON ATTACHMENT. FOURTH EDITION. 8vo. $7.50. A Treatise on the Law of Suits by Attachment in the United States. By Hon. C. B. DRAKE.

This edition has been subjected to a critical and faithful revision. Nearly six hundred additional cases are cited, and a large amount of valuable matter incorporated from the American Reports published since the issue of the last edition.

Ready in a few days.

BROWNE ON TRADE-MARKS. 8vo. $6. A Treatise on the Law of Trade-Marks and Analogous Subjects. By W. H. BROWNE, Esq., Principal Examiner in Charge of Trade-Marks, U. S. Patent Office.

BISHOP ON STATUTORY CRIMES. 8vo. $7.50. Commentaries on the Law of Statutory Crimes, embracing general principles of statutory interpretation; particular principles applicable in criminal cases; leading doctrines of the common law of crimes, and discussions of the various statutory crimes, as respects both the law and the procedure. By JOEL PRENTISS BISHOP, Esq., author of Criminal Law, &c., &c.

BANK STATEMENTS.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GERMANIA BANK, OF CHICAGO, DECEMBER 31, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$184,519.30
Demand Loans secured	27,869.25
Government Bonds, Stocks, Investments, and Foreign Exchange	28,659.37
Cash and Bank Checks	71,399.06
Office Furniture and Safes	4,640.15
	$317,087.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$103,800.00
Surplus	8,499.83
Deposits	201,919.99
Due Banks	1,861.64
Dividends unpaid	1,006.24
	$317,087.73

W. J. HALLER, Cashier.

Examined and found correct. C. KNOBELSDORFF, President. FRANCIS LACKNER, A. SCHAGER, G. RUPRECHT, Finance Committee.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

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AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SECOND COURSE

Are now completed, and ensure what we are confident will be accepted as the BEST LECTURE COURSE ever given in the West. The South Side Course will be inaugurated Monday, Feb. 3, and the West Side Course Tuesday, Feb. 4, with a POPULAR BALLAD CONCERT by the BOSTON SEXTET CLUB. "Star" entertainments will follow on each successive Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Read the Names:

BOSTON SEXTET CLUB, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, THOMAS ORCHESTRA, WENDELL PHILLIPS, PROFESSOR SWING, ROBERT COLLYER, E. H. CHAPIN, PROFESSOR E. S. MORSE, MRS. FOSS.

While we have sought to group together ONLY those whose known and acknowledged ability is a guarantee that their efforts will command the profoundest respect, we are aware that a course, involving as it does such an unusual outlay for fees, is somewhat of an experiment.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF COURSE TICKETS WILL BE SOLD AT $5 EACH.

Sale of Course Tickets will begin MONDAY, JAN. 20. CARPENTER & SHELDON, Proprietors and Managers Star Course.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.—AIMEE.

AIKEN & LAWLOR .... Managers.

Six nights and one matinee of AIMEE, And the New Parisian Opera Bouffe, Comprising over 65 persons.

C. A. CHIZZOLA & CO .... Directors.

Opening night, Monday, Jan. 20. La Grand Duchesse.

AIMEE in her unsurpassed role of DUCHESSE; JUTEAU (his first appearance) as Fritz; ROLAND (her first appearance) as Wanda; Messrs. DUCHESNE, MARCAS, BERTHON, Etc. Full Chorus and Orchestra. Mons. VON GHELE, Musical Director. Tuesday, Jan. 21 (first time here), LA PETIT FAUST. Aimee as Mephisto. First appearance of Mdlle. Benelli and Mons. Leymer. Wednesday, LA BELLE HELENE; Thursday, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Friday, benefit of Mdlle. Aimee, LA PERICHOLE. Saturday afternoon, grand matinee. Saturday night, farewell performance. First time, LES CENT VIERGES. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; boxes, $10 and $12; second balcony, 50 cents. Sale of seats commences Wednesday, Jan. 15, at Box Office, Theatre. Matinee price—Admission, $1 (including reserved seat).

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the Distinguished Comedians, DION BOUCICAULT AND WIFE, (MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,)

Who will make their first appearance in many years, in their original characters of "SHAUN THE POST" and "ARRAH MEELISH," in Dion Boucicault's own Irish Drama of "ARRAH NA POGUE," In which Mr. Boucicault will sing "WEARING OF THE GREEN."

Mr. SHIEL BARRY as .... Michael Feeny.
Mr. C. Alexander as .... Beemish McCoul.

In preparation "Colleen Bawn" and "Kerry."

☞ Carriage Entrance from Monroe-st., alley east of the Theatre. Order carriages at 10:30.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Monday, Jan. 13, 1873, during the week and Wednesday and Saturday matinees, Great Society Drama. The management takes great pleasure in announcing, after weeks of careful preparation, BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S entirely new drama of contemporaneous society,

FATE!

Written expressly for this elegant Theatre. Act 1.—Rose Cottage. Act 2.—A Blighted Heart. Act 3.—Divorce. Act 4.—In The Web. Act 5.—FATE. All the favorites in the cast, including Messrs. Dillon, Blaisdell, Padget, Soggs, and Wilson, and Miss Kate Meek, Miss Emma Cline, Mrs. Wallace Britton, and Mrs. Howard Rogers. Order carriages at 10:30 p. m.

AIKEN'S THEATRE, Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Last week of the popular actor, MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Wednesday Matinee, last four performances of THE RED POCKETBOOK.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Matinee, NICK OF THE WOODS.

Monday, Jan. 20—AIMEE.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE. Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

MACKIN AND WILSON

In new Specialties. Ben Cotton in his great character of old Mr. Schimmerhorn. The Young Scamp, Binks and Binks, and The Boy of The Period. Saturday, Grand Matinee. In preparation, with new scenery, etc., Arrah No Brogue.

Monday, Jan. 20, Benefit of William Arlington.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement with the very popular Irish Comedian and Vocalist MR. JOHN COLLINS.

Who will appear Monday and Tuesday nights as MYLES NA COPALEEN in the greatest of all Irish Dramas, COLLEEN BAWN!

With all the original music and Mr. Collins in several of his exquisite ballads. Previous to which the elegant comedietta,

HIS LAST LEGS.

Mr. John Collins in one of his great specialties.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Jan. 13, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, first time in this city of the thrilling sensation drama entitled CARTOUCHE, THE JACK SHEPPARD OF PARIS.

R. M. Carroll and his boys, Little Dick, The General, and Master Eddie, Bobby Newcomb, Miss Maude Hilton, Miss Lelia Ellis, Sappho, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ellis, Lew Wallace, John Fisher, and the Comedy Combination in a new and brilliant programme.

LECTURE COURSE.

PORTER'S NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

FREE LECTURE this (Monday) evening, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "The Explanation of the Electric Telegraph." Young men and ladies attending colleges and seminaries especially invited. E. PAYSON PORTER, Principal.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Anchor Line.

Sailing twice a week from New York and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe and the Mediterranean. Cabin fare, $65: Steerage fare $30. Apply for full information at the Company's office, northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

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No. 186 West Madison-st., corner of Halsted, for the cure of chronic diseases, and all diseases of a delicate nature. Dr. J. C. Coburn is a regular graduate of Medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, which are to be seen in his office by all who wish to read them, and is considered by all to be the most skilful physician in Chicago in the treatment of special diseases. Send for his book on male and female diseases. Enclose stamp. Office hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m. All consultations confidential.

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NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ∥ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 3:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 168 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†9:00 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:20 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

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SECOND NATIONAL, s. w. corner Madison and Clark.

Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 619 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 16 State-st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 157 Wabash-av.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
FRENCH ABRAM & CO., 257 Wabash-av.

Cutlery.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).
R. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.

Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 200 to 206 Wabash-av.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 266 Wabash-av.

Hardware (Wholesale.)
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 324 W. Madison.
B. ALLEN & CO., suc. Stark & Allen, 137 State-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 260 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
WM. M. MAYO, 158 22d-st. and 156 West Madison-st.

Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 28 South Canal-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 261 and 263 Wabash-av.

Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
KENLEY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.

Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 23 N. Desplaines, and 265 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 110 and 112 East Madison-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 72 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 154 and 156 Michigan-av.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washington.

Pianos and Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

Pig Iron.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 306 Wabash-av.

Pumps.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 221 and 223 South Water-st.

Real Estate and Loans.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.

Saddlery Hardware.
GEORGE F. BRIGHAM & CO., 47 State-st.

Safes.
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 57 State-st.
HERRING'S, 40 State, and cor. 14th and Indiana-av.
S. H. HARRIS, 62 South Canal-st.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 61 Lake-st.

Sewing Machines.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 74 State-st. Branches, 189 Twenty-second, and 196 North Clark-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 South Water.
PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 224 South Water-st.

Stoves.
AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 141 East Lake-st.

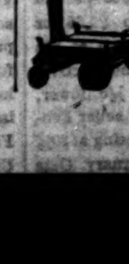
Tags and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.

Trunks.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 365 Wabash-av.

Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 126 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 113 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 11 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

Wrought Iron Pipe.
RANE BROS. MF'G CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

SCALES.



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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1873. THE 1873.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE DAILY.

THE TRIBUNE enters upon the coming year in the occupancy of its rebuilt business premises, the new Tribune Building, in the heart of the restored business centre of Chicago, and is prepared, to a degree better than ever before, to fill and carry to a still higher standpoint

THE PLACE IT HAS CREATED IN JOURNALISM.

In its growth it has kept pace with the development of Chicago and the Northwest.

By the advancement in wealth, intelligence, and strength of the community it represents, new and constantly-increasing demands have been made upon its representative journals, and these THE TRIBUNE has in every case anticipated in its prompt collection of news by telegraph from all parts of the country, and by correspondents throughout the world.

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It has overcome distance for its readers and placed before them each morning the more important news of the world.

As a home newspaper, with Chicago its own field, its large and competent Local and Commercial Corps have maintained a faithful and full presentment of

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Giving especial prominence and careful collation to the prominent facts of GROWTH, PROGRESS, and TRADE, especially in the present era of our "GREAT REBUILDING."

Scrupulous care has been taken to secure accuracy and fulness to the

MONETARY, REAL ESTATE, AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS,

In the leading staples of our city and section, making THE TRIBUNE

A DAILY NECESSITY

To every business man and merchant in a degree exactly proportioned to his interest in Chicago business affairs.

With these features the source of its constant and unvaried prosperity, as

A FAITHFUL AND VIGILANT MEDIUM OF CURRENT NEWS,

THE TRIBUNE has associated features that have placed it in the front rank of journalism.

With this record in its past, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is prepared to carry forward its standard, and, in the year to come, fulfil, as in the past, its recognized position as

THE LEADING JOURNAL IN CHICAGO.

Its staff of editorial writers, reporters, and correspondents, in its

NEWS AND LITERARY DEPARTMENTS,

At home and abroad, comprise the most trained and competent men in their calling, and, as heretofore, nothing will be spared in cost of transmission or expense of publication, to place the result of their labors in the most attractive shape before its readers. To this end the mechanical appliances of THE TRIBUNE are now unsurpassed.

ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent election, the platform and nominees of the Liberal-Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has not diminished, in any degree, the necessity for carrying forward its principles. We hold these principles to be essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican institutions. We shall, therefore, continue to give them our hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the Administration of General Grant, and shall support it in all acts which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as cordially as though it were an Administration of our own choice. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will aim to secure

ABLE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT,

National, State, and Local, and to be an organ of Progress rather than of Party. It will endeavor to give to its readers the exact truth in all matters of public interest, accompanied by independent views and fair criticism.

OUR NEW EIGHT-PAGE FORM,

Presenting fifty-six columns daily, has been found most satisfactory to all classes of our patrons, by whom THE TRIBUNE is pronounced

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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, Foreign and Miscellaneous Telegraphic News—Advertisements.
SECOND PAGE—Saturday Night's Telegrams—Real Estate.
THIRD PAGE—Railroad News—Hyde Park Matters—The Perfumery War—An Unmannerly Audience: [Communication]—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Value of Impudence; The Hyde Park Nuisance; The Railroad Aid Law of 1869; The Northern Pacific Railroad—Current News Items.
FIFTH PAGE—The "Tipperary Courts"—The Farm and Garden—The Apiary—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.
SEVENTH PAGE—Fire Underwriting: History of Its Operations in the United States—The Law Courts—The Iowa Tragedy—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Due North: Winter Life in the Great Mining Regions of the Upper Peninsula—New Publications—The Sandwich Islands Annexation Question—The Columbus Convention—The Rome Centre Mystery—Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Dion Boucicault and wife. "Arrah-na-Pogue."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of John Collins, the Irish Comedian and Balladist. "Colleen Bawn."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Joseph Proctor. "The Red Pocket-Book."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Fate."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Dramatic and Musical Varieties.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CONSUMPTIVES, READ THIS CERTIFICATE. It seems like raising one from death. It is certified to by her minister:

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.

DR. SCHENCK—Dear Sir: About two years ago I was taken with a very troublesome cough and a pain in my breast. Seven or eight months passed away without my doing anything for myself. Then I applied to a physician, who attended me for about three months without rendering me any service. I also obtained the advice and treatment of a physician in one of our hospitals, and also had the advice and treatment of two other physicians, but all to no purpose. During this long space of time I was nearly dead. Several times my friends came to see me and witness my exit into the spirit world. I was confined to my bed two months one time. My breathing was exceedingly short. I gave up several times all hope of getting better; and as regards getting well, that was entirely out of the question. And to think, this day I am well and hearty! I was advised by some of my friends to try Dr. SCHENCK'S Medicines. I accordingly bought bottle after bottle until I reached the ninth; then I found a decided change in my cough for the better. I suffered severely from the palpitation of the heart, and two weeks after I commenced taking your medicines this difficulty ceased.

When I first went to Dr. Schenck's office it was with difficulty that I could get up into his reception-room. I was so weak and so swelled; my skin was as sallow as though I had the jaundice; I felt dull, heavy, and sleepy. Dr. Schenck, after examining me, said both my lungs were affected, and gave me but little hope; but his medicines, in about two weeks, took right hold of me. It seemed to go right through my whole system. The Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, all took right hold in the right place. The pills brought away great quantities of bile and slime; the Syrup loosened the matter in my lungs, which came off very free; the Seaweed Tonic gave me an appetite, and everything seemed to taste good. To show what great power the medicines had in purifying my system, and to show how bad I was, beside all the bile that passed my bowels, and the great quantities of phlegm and matter I expectorated, I broke out all over in large boils, that would continue to gather and run for about six weeks, and I had at one time over twenty-five boils. I have nothing of the kind now, and feel like another person altogether. I can safely say that I have not enjoyed such health for five years as I do now, and cannot praise you and your medicines enough. May God abundantly bless and preserve you is the sincere desire of one who has been so wonderfully relieved through your agency; and if any one desires to know with regard to the truthfulness of this report, if they will call upon any of my friends, or upon me, No. 514 Thompson-st., Philadelphia, they will be perfectly satisfied with the validity of the case. Yours, with much respect,

Mrs. JOSEPH H. BALDWIN.

The above case, as described, is perfectly correct. I know it to be true.

Yours, T. B. MILLER,
Pastor of Hancock M. E. Church.

CHARLES G. JOHNSON, of Bristol, Penn., who was pronounced incurably fixed in the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption by two skilful physicians, and at the time of his commencing with these medicines, says: "I was enduring sufferings that made life burdensome, experiencing great pain in coughing, expectorating from a pint to a quart of nauseous matter every twenty-four hours, gradually sinking under the weakening progress of my disease, and had fallen away in flesh from 177 pounds to 121. I was entirely cured, and at this time, after many years of hard labor, my weight is over 200 pounds. I have not had a day's sickness for a long time."

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS, prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, northeast corner SIXTH and ARCH-STS., PHILADELPHIA. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

[To be continued.]

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, January 13, 1873.

Mrs. Lydia Sherman, of Connecticut, convicted of killing her husband by poison, has been sentenced to State Prison for life.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that Oakes Ames (the three-millionaire) ought to be ashamed of himself for taking $600 as a donation from Schuyler Colfax to keep himself (Ames) out of bankruptcy.

The Senate Finance Committee have decided that Secretary Boutwell had no right to issue any of the reserve fund of $46,000,000. If they are upheld in this view by Congress, the Secretary will be compelled to call in his issues of last October.

Stokes' lawyers have finished the bill of exceptions to the rulings of the Court in the last trial. They will take it, beginning with Judge Boardman, in succession to each of the thirty-one Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, until some one is found to grant a new trial. If none such is found, Stokes will be hanged, unless the Governor interferes.

To-day there will be a double inauguration in New Orleans. McEnery and Pinchback will each be proclaimed Governor of Louisiana. The peace of the State has outlived the simultaneous sessions of the two Legislatures, both of which are sitting, and, if Pinchback may be trusted, there will be no interference with the Fusionist Executive so long as he assumes no official powers.

Louis Napoleon will be buried Wednesday. The English Court goes into mourning for ten days in respect to his memory. No other official notice seems to have been taken of his death, except in the Italian Chamber, in which the death of Napoleon was announced by the Minister of the Interior, who praised him for the part he had taken in the unification of Italy.

Senator Sumner's physician attends him twice daily. It is twenty years since Preston Brooks struck him to the ground, but the force of the blow is not spent, and it may yet prove fatal. Yesterday the Senator was better, and said he expected to take his seat again this week, but his friends are not so hopeful.

Mr. James Brooks' son-in-law has been sent for to testify in the Credit Mobilier case. Additional trouble is in store for Mr. Brooks in the suit just began by Durant against him and Oakes Ames. This is to recover a large number of shares which, it is charged, were fraudulently obtained, and some of which Ames applied to private uses, while pretending that he had given them to Congressmen.

The State Treasurer of Kansas testifies that he was told by Senator Caldwell, before the Senatorial election, to send him any members of the Legislature whose votes were for sale. He names State Senator Sayres as the one who brought the highest price, $5,000; ordinarily not more than $1,000 was paid for a vote. Other witnesses swear to the use of money in Senator Caldwell's behalf by his agents, and name some legislators who wanted as much as $2,000 for their virtue.

The Committee of Seventy of New York has done well for itself. One of its members is now Governor of the State, another, Attorney General, and a third is Mayor of New York. Three Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, the New York City Register, Franz Sigel, the Coroner, Comptroller Green, and a great many other officeholders, have been its members. Some of these offices—those, for instance, of Attorney General, Register, and District Attorney—are said to be worth from $50,000 to $100,000 a year.

Mrs. Ellen C. Wharton, whose trial for the alleged murder of General Ketchum, which brought out the famous conflict between medical and chemical experts, will be remembered, is now on trial once more, for attempting to take the life of Eugene Van Ness, a young gentleman who was ill in her house when General Ketchum died. The main feature of the present case will be the introduction of Professor Aikin's chemical testimony by the prosecution, which will, of course, lead to a repetition of the counter-testimony which was introduced in the Ketchum case. The prospects, therefore, are good for her acquittal again.

The Common Council to-night will again consider the Revised Ordinances. There is no controversy upon any part of these ordinances except that relating to the closing of saloons on Sunday. This part has been amended so as to permit saloons to be open on Sunday after 1 o'clock p. m. There are four or five members who have been absent at the previous meetings when this question was considered, and those in attendance have been so evenly divided that the change of a single vote may determine the question. There should be a full attendance to-night, and the Council should vote down all attempts to change or repeal the law. Let the power remain in the hands of the Mayor, as it now exists. It is a conservative force which the community cannot afford to dispense with.

The charge brought by Ames, Alley, and Brooks against M'Comb is, that he is trying to blackmail the Credit Mobilier Company, and has been using the private letters of Ames and the reputations of Congressmen in order to extort money. M'Comb, on the other hand, alleges that Ames took his (M'Comb's) stock to distribute among Congressmen, instead of taking what was set apart for that lofty purpose. The suit in the Pennsylvania Court was instituted to turn Ames' pocket inside out, and see what had become of M'Comb's stock. Hence these tears! It appears now by the investigation that 375 shares of stock were entrusted to Ames to be placed "where it would do most good to us." But Ames has accounted for the distribution of only 180 shares. There are still 195 shares out. What became of them? Are these the shares that M'Comb is after, or were other Congressmen, whose names have not been published, made the subjects of Credit Mobilier blandishments?

The Davenport *Gazette* advocates an appropriation by Congress to improve the navigation of the Mississippi River, and especially that portion below New Orleans. The particular improvement wanted there is the St. Philip Ship Canal, the cost of which is estimated at about $7,000,000. The *Gazette* thinks that this improvement would carry off a large part of the surplus products of the Northwest. We think it would carry off just as much as the Mississippi River now takes, and no more. Corn at the mouth of the Mississippi is as far from its principal market as it is at Davenport. This principal market is not Europe, but the Eastern States of America. The Northern Lakes, and the Erie Canal, and the St. Lawrence River are precisely on the line of this market. The Mississippi River, with or without the St. Philip Ship Canal, is not. The lakes and canal can be used as many months in the year as the Upper Mississippi, and the St. Lawrence is closed by ice but little more. Seven million dollars can be spent to better advantage for the Upper Mississippi country than by digging a canal below New Orleans.

The question whether E. B. Washburne invented Grant, and made three million dollars "by his patriotic devotion to the interests of his constituents of the Third Congressional District," is exciting some discussion in the populous and wealthy County of Whiteside, in the State of Illinois. The Morrison *Independent* holds the affirmative in the debate by insinuation rather than by direct charge, and Mr. A. A. Terrell, a Liberal Republican, maintains the negative in the columns of the Sterling *Gazette*. Mr. Terrell thinks that Mr. Washburne, during his career in Congress, fairly earned the title of "the bull-dog of the Treasury," and that the insinuations of the *Independent* are the vilest slander. We think that Mr. Washburne bull-dogged the Treasury more or less, according to circumstances, and that he clothed himself with economy as with a garment. That he ever made three millions of dollars at any vocation, is a very wild and absurd statement. The Morrison *Independent* is a rather sensational, blackguard newspaper. Mr. Terrell informs us that the name of the editor is Searle. It should have been Surly.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active on Saturday, and generally firm. Mess pork was in fair demand and a shade firmer at $11.80@11.85 cash, and $12.25@12.30 seller March. Lard was rather quiet, and 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.20@7.25 cash, and $7.55 seller March. Meats were quiet and steady at 3¾@3⅞c for shoulders; 5¾@5⅞c for short ribs; 6@6⅛c for short clear; and 7⅞@8c for green hams averaging from 16 to 15 lbs. The packing of this city to date is 788,210 hogs, against 830,535 to same time last year. Dressed hogs were in good demand, and 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, at $4.50 for heavy to $4.65 for light. Highwines were quiet and firm at 89c per gallon. Flour was steady, and more active. Wheat was moderately active, and ⅛c lower, closing at $1.20½ cash, and $1.21¼ seller February. Corn was dull and steady, closing at 30½@60¾c cash, and 31@31½c seller February. Oats were more active, and ⅛@¼c higher, closing at 25⅛c cash, and 25⅝c seller February. Rye was quiet and steady at 67c. Barley was in good demand and firm, closing at 66@66½c for No. 2, and 54c for No. 3. Cattle were moderately active, and steady. Hogs were active and firm, at $3.90@3.95 per 100 lbs for fair lots.

The Soldiers' Bounty Land bill, now pending in the Senate, is a bill to confer the smallest possible benefit upon the soldiers, at the largest possible cost to the country. The Government, long ago, offered its public lands (by the Homestead law) to actual settlers, including soldiers, for nothing. This bill virtually repeals the Homestead law, for it sweeps away the entire public domain. If the Homestead act was a wise and beneficent measure, this Bounty bill is an unwise and nefarious one. We lay down the proposition as indisputable, that no man needs to get land for less than nothing. Any soldier can get 160 acres of land for nothing. He ought not to have it any cheaper. If it is the money-value of the land that is wanted, then far better would it be to appropriate the amount from the Treasury, and renew the income-tax to raise it, for the land is a fixed and limited quantity, while the money that can be raised by taxation is practically without limit. If the amount of money which the soldiers would actually get out of the Bounty Land bill could be accurately estimated and separated from the expected gains of speculators, it would not require an enormous appropriation to satisfy their claims.

The amendments proposed to the Criminal Code of New York, by Mr. Clinton, an attorney of New York City, have been presented to the State Assembly in the shape of three bills, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. One amendment establishes a fixed penalty for persons convicted of murder under insanity, the penalty to be imprisonment in a State lunatic asylum for a term of not less than fifteen nor more that thirty years. Another proposes to divide the crime of murder into two degrees. In this he holds that all killing, unless it be manslaughter or justifiable homicide, should be murder in the first degree, "if perpetrated from a premeditated and deliberate design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any other human being; or when perpetrated by any act imminently dangerous to others, evincing a depraved mind regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual; or when perpetrated without any design to effect death by a person engaged in the commission of any felony; and that such killing, unless it be murder in the first degree, or manslaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide, shall be murder in the second degree when perpetrated intentionally without premeditation." The other prominent feature of Mr. Clinton's code is, that whenever "a convict shall be sentenced to the punishment of death, the Court, or a major part thereof, of whom the presiding Judge shall always be one, shall issue a warrant stating such conviction and sentence, and appointing the day of execution, which shall not be less than twelve weeks, nor more than sixteen, from the time of the sentence."

THE VALUE OF IMPUDENCE.

There can be no doubt of the value of impudence as an economical force in life. There is no surer way to get gold than to lay in a good stock of brass. By moral impudence some men have even reached canonization. By social impudence, many a man, without a dollar in his pocket, or an idea in his head, or a drop of blue blood in his veins, has shouldered his way into the very penetralia of good society. Impudence may be carried to the verge of sublimity, and, for a time, may dazzle the world. Impudence has pushed its possessor to the topmost heights of power more than once in our political history. In all the records of public impudence, however, there has been hardly anything to compete with the claim of John B. Alley, that his partner in the Credit Mobilier, Mr. Oakes Ames, is entitled to a monument as a public benefactor. Of course, if Ames is entitled to a monument, Alley ought to have a shrine. These great public benefactors are moved with virtuous indignation that they and their affairs should be subjected to official scrutiny, and that charges of bribery and corruption should be brought against them—they, the founders of the Credit Mobilier, which built the great Union Pacific Road over mountains, through deserts, and all that.

Let us see how far their impudence is justified, and how far their claim to the gratitude of the country will bear the test of pure mathematics. After getting a donation of twenty-seven millions of dollars from the Government, and the right to raise twenty-seven millions more on first-mortgage bonds of the road, Mr. Oakes Ames, and Mr. John B. Alley, and the other public benefactors, sit down with slate and pencil and calculate how much it will take to build the road, or rather that first section of 500 miles over a perfectly level country which the Credit Mobilier contracted to build, including fifty-eight miles already finished by the Union Pacific Company; how many tons of iron it will take; how many bridges are to be built, and how much the ditching to carry off the rain will cost. If they find upon reaching the Black Hills that it don't pay to go further, they can abandon the rest. Having figured this up, they turn the slate over and calculate how much they can get out of the Government, how much out of the public, and how much into their own pockets. Then, having taken measures "not to be interfered with" by Congress, they go to work. The first 500 miles, as level as a barn floor, pays enormously. On the next 500 miles they get a double subsidy, and that, too, pays enormously. In the end they present the Government with a second-class road, pocket 1,505 per cent in dividends of cash, stock, and bonds, hold themselves up before the people as the victims of persecution, and claim public monuments for themselves! Has not Oakes Ames built a great public highway from ocean to ocean? they say. Has he not accomplished the most gigantic work of the century? Is he not, therefore, entitled to the everlasting gratitude of the country? Is it not a shame that he should be exposed to such criticism of his acts, to an investigation of the manner in which he accomplished his work, and even to the suspicion of corrupt practices instituted to cover up financial irregularities? This attempt to offset a great public work against a great private fraud, to make the accomplishment of this work, which has been paid for at the rate of 1,505 per cent, an excuse for chicanery and bribery, strikes us as the very height of impudence. We hear much in this investigation about the wickedness of James Fisk, Jr., and his wicked lawsuit against the Union Pacific. We do not see many advantages that can be claimed by Ames over Fisk, so far as money matters are concerned. Both had colossal impudence. One of them bribed at Albany and the other at Washington. But, with all his assurance, James Fisk, Jr., never had impudence enough, when he was taxed by opposing counsel in his numerous suits with the manner in which he had made his money, to pretend that he had conferred a great public benefit upon the country, and therefore was not only excusable, but ought to be admired, and ought to have a public monument.

We shall not overlook, nor underestimate, any of Mr. Ames' services in the construction of the Pacific Railway, but we insist that the risk he ran in that enterprise has been reduced to a negative quantity in the light thrown upon it by the investigation. If Ames is entitled to credit for bringing Alley and other capitalists into it, then is Durant entitled to greater credit for bringing Ames in. When the investigation reaches the door of Durant, if it ever gets so far, we venture to say he will not proffer his claims to a public monument as an offset to charges of bribery and corruption.

THE HYDE PARK NUISANCE.

In considering the issue between the City of Chicago and the Town of Hyde Park, the question arises: What is the chief end of man? The catechism says it is to glorify God and enjoy Him forever. In an earthly sense, however, the chief end of man is to have a comfortable home. It is not the chief end of man to kill hogs and pack pork; still less to create and diffuse offensive odors which deprive us of comfortable homes. The City of Chicago includes among its many branches of trade the slaughtering and packing of beef and pork. In the management of its internal transportation business it employs a vast number of animals, of which large numbers die daily. The carcasses of these dead animals, and the offal from the slaughter houses, at certain seasons, amount to 100 tons daily. The health of the city and the comfort of its people demand that this immense mass of animal matter shall be removed immediately. Some years ago a Company was chartered with authority to purchase and remove all this stuff, and with authority to erect buildings, provide machinery, and generally carry on the business of manufacturing this animal matter into various articles of commerce. The Company, in 1867,—a long time ago in the history of Chicago,—erected their works near Ainsworth, a station on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railway, and at that time within the Town of Calumet. From this station they had their tracks laid to a point south of the city, in the Town of Lake, to which point all the dead animal matter of the city was brought, placed on the cars, and hauled off to the factory. In the meantime, Chicago had made rapid strides southward. The suburban Town of Hyde Park had obtained an expansion of its territorial limits by the addition of a large slice of the Town of Calumet, including the factory and grounds of this Northwestern Fertilizing Company. However remote this establishment may have been from the habitations of man in 1867, it is so no longer. Population has spread out all over the once uncovered prairie, and Ainsworth may now be said to be on the very boundaries of the city. A few weeks ago, the works of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company burned down. Under their contracts with the city, they are compelled to haul away the refuse animal matter every day, and, having no other place to put it, they have unloaded their cars upon the prairie, depending upon the frost and the liberal use of chemicals to keep the immense mass harmless until such time as they can restore their buildings and works. At this point the people of Hyde Park interpose. They say that this Company has no authority, and never had authority, to create a nuisance; that the hauling of this stuff, and emptying it upon the fields at the rate of 100 tons a day, is not only a nuisance, but an intolerable one. The authorities, therefore, by special ordinance, made it a penal offence to transport or haul any offal, dead animals, &c., into or through the village of Hyde Park, and they caused the arrest of certain persons connected with the railway trains and fined them $50 each. The Fertilizing Company have obtained a temporary injunction against interference by the authorities of Hyde Park, and there the matter stands for the present.

This question, however, must be settled at some time, and may as well be settled now. That the offal and dead animals are a nuisance to the city, that can only be prevented from becoming pestilential by removal, is undoubted. That the establishment of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, or of any other company, for the conversion of this dead animal matter into any other substance, is a nuisance, the people of this city, speaking from long experience, will affirm as beyond controversy. The fact that the City of Chicago would not permit the location of such an establishment within or near its limits is conclusive as to what Chicago thinks upon the subject. It follows, then, that the location of such an establishment in Hyde Park, or Evanston, or Riverside, or at any other place, must be equally a nuisance to the community living within the widespread area infected with its fumes, and breathing the air rendered sickening and atrocious by its horrible odors. But it is claimed that Chicago is a great city, and a large portion of its commerce consists in the traffic in animals, and in the meat packed here by our slaughtering establishments, and that we must choose between sacrificing this immense business and maintaining the nuisance; and that it is particularly ungracious for the people of Hyde Park to object to this nuisance when they are so much indebted to Chicago for their profits. The fact that it is a nuisance cannot be denied so long as Chicago will not permit the works to be located in the city on any terms. So far as the choice is between sacrificing the packing business and having these works in Chicago, the matter has already been determined. It is now whether we will insist on maintaining the nuisance in Hyde Park. Hyde Park says we shall not, and we do not well see how Hyde Park can say anything else. The claim that this work is done by a chartered Company, and therefore such Company is superior to the law regarding nuisances, is an absurd one. Whatever rights the Company has are held subordinate to the requirement that they shall not be exercised to the injury of the rights of others. There can be no such thing as a legal nuisance; there can be no chartered right to maintain a nuisance.

In 1867, the City of Chicago required that this nuisance be removed fourteen miles from the centre of the city. In the interval, population and settlement have advanced far into the polluted atmosphere. Hyde Park protests, and there is but one thing to do, and that is to [illegible] the nuisance farther away. It is no greater hardship to be compelled to move fourteen miles now than it was in 1867. Having become an intolerable nuisance, this establishment must bear the fate of all such bad neighbors, and move on. Its products are sold at the East, and each mile its factory moves eastward it will be that much nearer to market.

The talk about sacrificing the business of Chicago by breaking up this nuisance in Hyde Park is idle. There was a time when this offal was thrown into the river, and it was then declared that to stop that nuisance would be to drive the packing business away. But the law was enforced; then came the factory at Bridgeport, and at last the one at Ainsworth; and now, in the progress of the city's growth, is the requirement that it go further off. But admitting that we have no choice, and that we must endure this fearful nuisance or stop killing animals by the million, the question with which we begin this article arises, whether hog and beef killing is the chief end of man? and whether our moral and physical health, comfort and enjoyment, must be subordinated to the privilege of a few persons to slaughter animals and dry their offal in the open air? Is that the end for which we were brought into the world? Are the health and comfort of the 450,000 people of Chicago and its suburbs nothing against the great charter to slaughter animals and convert their offal into manure?

THE RAILROAD AID LAW OF 1869.

In 1869, the Legislature of this State provided by law that, in all those counties, towns, and cities where bonds had been, or might be, issued in aid of railroads, so much of the State tax as might be collected upon an increase of assessment over that of 1868 should be held in the State Treasury, and applied to the payment of interest on said bonds. It further stipulated that all taxes levied and collected for State revenue from the property of such railroads in such counties, towns, and cities should be set apart to the credit of such municipality, and applied to the payment of its railroad indebtedness. The bonds to which the benefits of this act were to extend were to be registered in the office of the State Auditor, which officer was to become the fiscal agent of the municipalities in disbursing these funds. This act was wrong and unjust upon every principle of honesty and law. It was a release of certain localities from their proper share of taxation; it was an appropriation of State revenue to pay local debts, and was an increase of taxation upon other parts of the State. In the reports of the Auditor for the last two years we find a statement of the amount of railroad aid bonds registered in his office. They are thus stated:

41 counties have registered bonds..........	$ 4,600,304
183 townships..........	5,403,048
18 cities..........	947,000
24 incorporated towns..........	406,000
7 counties, under act of 1865..........	557,450
4 cities..........	1,290,156
Total railroad debt..........	$13,393,958

The tax collected to pay interest, etc., on this debt for 1870 and 1871 was $2,079,206, of which $176,565 was accounted for in abatements, commissions, etc. The amount of *State* tax sequestered to pay these local debts was:

1870. Tax on increased assessment..........	$21,217
1870. Tax on railroad property..........	4,692
1871. Tax on increased assessment..........	66,182
1871. Tax on railroad property..........	29,066
Total in 1870 and 1871..........	$121,167

From the tax of 1872 there will probably be taken, at least, $125,000, and the amount will increase annually. The whole levy for State revenue in 1871 was five and one-half mills. The revenue collected under that levy and applied to this local debt was $95,000. Consequently, it was a release from State taxation of property in these privileged counties, towns, and cities having an assessed value of nearly $20,000,000. The Constitution in force in 1869, as well as the present Constitution, required that the tax for State purposes should be levied upon all property alike; it also prohibited the State from lending its credit to, or assuming the debts of, any corporation. In the face of this, here is a proceeding which is a release of $20,000,000 of property from taxation; or a loan of the credit and a pledge of the State revenues equal to the tax on $20,000,000 of property; or it is an annual appropriation of $120,000 to pay the interest on the local indebtedness of certain counties, towns, and cities. However it may be regarded, it is a gross fraud upon the other portions of the State. Had the State, instead of following the practice of levying the taxes upon a one-fifth valuation, lowered the rates, and adopted the cash valuation as the basis for taxation, four-fifths of the State revenue in these privileged counties, towns, and cities would have been lost to the State, and would be applied to these local debts. There is nothing to justify or extenuate this diversion of the State taxes for local purposes.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The address of Hon. George W. Cass to the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway, on accepting the Presidency of that Company, published in Saturday morning's issue, is a brief but very comprehensive document. General Cass carefully examined the country through which the road runs, and from his own personal observation came to the conclusion that the line had all the advantages that had ever been claimed for it. His experience of many years in the management of the Pennsylvania Central, and his great energy and ability as a railway-builder and manager, will inspire confidence that the Northern Pacific will be built as economically as possible, and that it will be managed for the best interests of its stockholders and the public. There will be no Credit Mobilier under his management of the Northern Pacific. The road was completed to within a few miles of the Missouri River last summer, and, by the time navigations opens, it will be finished to that point, and with a line of steamers will at once command the trade of Montana. Should the Company decide to build the section through the mountains next summer,—as we have seen it stated it would,—some 350 miles between the head of navigation on the Missouri and the Columbia Rivers, steam communication can be opened next year across the continent by this route. In any event, whatever can be done to build the road in the most rapid manner consistent with economy, General Cass will be sure to do.

A Baltimore journal has discovered that crime is materially increased by the warm weather. In examining the statistics, it finds that the relation between the extent of crime and the extent of population is always about the same. This is a principle that has long since been demonstrated, but the influence of weather is a new element in the causes of crime. The number of vagrants is found to increase steadily from January to July, and then to decrease as the cold weather comes on. The cases [illegible] known as "ordinary drunks" in the Police Courts, follow the same rule. In other words, the number of those who take a drink because it is hot is greater than those who take a drink because it is cold. Whether this discovery will be tested so acurately as to introduce excessively warm weather as a new palliation for the crime of murder, or to induce the reformers to strive for an equalization of temperature all the year round, remains to be seen.

There is trouble in the Prussian military circles just now to decide upon a uniform system of nomenclature for military purposes. The old Prussian army retains the technical French phrases which were adopted by Frederick the Great, while the new contingents of the Middle States use the German terms. The older officers favor the retention of the French system, while the greater enthusiasm of the younger patriots makes them incline to pure Teutonic phrases. They do not want it said any longer that a German army cannot be handled without the French tongue.

The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* says that the author of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," and "Through the Looking-Glass," is the Rev. Mr. Bollgson, of Christ's Church, Oxford. The author has hitherto been considered to be one of the Parliamentary reporters of the London *Times*. There are thousands of readers, adults as well as children, who will be glad to know the real author of the most successful children's story ever published—"Alice's Adventures." There has probably never before been a juvenile book that has had so many grown-up readers and admirers as this.

Figures are inexorable, and they sometimes cut funny capers. For instance, a letter appears from Secretary Belknap, asking for a special appropriation of $100,000 to furnish the army with stoves, $20,000 already having been exhausted for that purpose. As there are 30,000 men in the army, this would give each man a $4 stove, South as well as North. The curious reader will ask what every man in the army wants a $4 stove for.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Republicans of New Hampshire, at Concord, to-morrow, will nominate Governor Ezekiel A. Straw, of Manchester, for re-election, and will make their Congressional nominations on Wednesday, and complete their local tickets this week. The Democrats have already nominated ex-Governor James A. Weston, of Manchester; and the Temperance people have nominated the Rev. John Blackmer, of Sandwich. These were all candidates in the election last March, when the vote was: Straw, 38,621; Weston, 36,585; Blackmer, 478; Cooper (Labor-Reform), 540. What the Labor-Reformers will do is not, as yet, indicated. Their coalition with the Democrats in 1871 made Weston the Governor that year. The Democrats will renominate Congressmen Hibbard, Bell, and Parker, who were elected in 1871; and the Republicans most named are: First District—Samuel M. Wheeler, of Dover; William B. Small, of Newmarket. Second—Austin F. Pike, of Franklin. Third—Simon G. Griffin, of Keene; Levi W. Barton, of Newport; H. W. Blair, of Plymouth. Messrs. Small and Griffin were the unsuccessful candidates in 1871.

—The Kentucky Legislature will most likely confirm the Governor's appointment of Willis B. Machen to occupy the late Garrett Davis' seat in the Senate until March 3, although other persons are named as not unwilling to accept the brief honor.

—Galena wants Congress to vote $200,000 for the improvement of Fever River; and Dubuque wants Congress to build for it a great free bridge across the Mississippi.

—Congress, at the instance of "Old Pom.," voted $300,000 to reimburse people of Kansas for service during the Price raid of 1864; but it seems that the Treasurer of Kansas had issued scrip of the same kind for service in that raid, and for other service, including the Indian expedition under Curtis, and that the $300,000 has been paid out indiscriminately to first-comers. Now the Price raiders, many of whom were unserved in the distribution, clamor for another $300,000, and "Old Pom." says, if he is re-elected, they shall have it.

—Several of the opposition members, in feeble minority of the New York Legislature, floundered into the Conkling caucus, and took the oath of allegiance.

—The Postmasters, editors, and party leaders in Iowa, have notably changed their tone on the Rankin defalcation, and no longer wear the bold front of "What are you going to do about it?" Some of the organs (as the Burlington *Hawk Eye*) demand that Rankin shall receive the penalty of the law, both fine and imprisonment. Others are growing bolder in criticism of Governor Carpenter, who, by failing to arrest the Treasurer, gave him time to transfer the defalcation from the State Treasury, secured by official bond, to the Agricultural College Fund, unsecured. And now, inquiry into the worth of the property turned over by Rankin to the fund he had defrauded, develops that "it will never yield one cent." There is evidently a grand awakening of the people of Iowa to the fact that the State Treasury is now, by means of wasteful expenditure, $500,000 in default; that State warrants are protested in bank; and that a debt of some millions is in prospect, as the work of

> The DesMoines State House lobby;
> The Anamosa Penitentiary lobby;
> The Fort Madison Penitentiary lobby;
> The Mt. Pleasant Insane Hospital lobby;
> The Vinton Blind Asylum lobby;
> The Council Bluffs Deaf and Dumb Asylum lobby;
> The Independence Insane Asylum lobby;
> The Eldora Reform School lobby;
> The Iowa City University lobby;
> The Ames Agricultural College lobby;
> And two or three Orphan Asylum lobbies.

—The Iowa City *Republican* edited by Postmaster Brainerd, speaking of "The Empty Treasury," says:

> How has this trouble and disgrace come upon us? Simply because a majority of our legislators have been incompetent for their work. They have been unable to calculate the resources of the State, and have assumed them to be vastly greater than they were. They entered upon the building of a new Capitol, which will cost at least two millions of dollars, if ever completed, and for which, in such magnitude, we have no more use than for one of the pyramids of Egypt. Upon entering upon this monster job, they had the cool impudence to resolve that it should involve the State in no extra taxation! A more foolish and contemptible resolution was never passed, and yet we are assured that by it enough votes were secured to carry the measure. But we are in for the two million Capitol.

The "majority of our Legislature," declared as above "incompetent," is composed of 120 Republicans against 30 Democrats.

—The Waterford (Iowa) *Courier*, edited by M. C. Woodruff, who came near being the Republican nominee for Congress in the Banner Republican District, declares that the Anamosa Penitentiary job is full of rottenness, and that "there has been evidently something of the Tammany hocus-pocus in the purchase of the quarry and the location of the prison grounds." These the *Courier* demands shall be investigated, "and let it not be a burlesque." The *Courier* says:

> With an empty treasury, made so by extravagant, and, we believe, unnecessary appropriations; with a State debt now rapidly on the way to $3,000,000; with heavy individual indebtedness, embracing full three-fourths of the voting population; with low prices for all the products of both farm and factory; with a stringency in the money markets unequalled since the general crash of 1858;—when to these is superadded the cloudy outlook toward the future, few can doubt what duty requires.

—The Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) *Press* says:

> A new Insane Asylum is building at Independence, on which already $400,000 have been expended without completing the central building. Two wings, with furniture, etc., will run the cost to a very handsome million! Our institution here, completed, including 332 acres of land, has cost less than $500,000! But the log-rolling lobby nowadays is more expensive than it used to be, and the dear people's money perhaps is plentier! Perhaps!

—The Sioux City *Journal* having remarked that ex-Treasurer Rankin will probably get enough punishment in "the pains of conscience," the Dubuque *Times*, a first-rate Republican authority, answers:

> In our judgment, something ought to be done now calculated to effectually restrain any successor of Mr. Rankin from following in his footsteps. We have no right to give any sympathy to Mr. Rankin that we ought not to expect to give to every other man who [illegible] the Treasurer's office any man whose pilfering of the funds, when he does pilfer them, will not have been his first offence. We shall probably never put there any man whose family and personal relations will not command for him the same charitable considerations now asked in this case. Are we to say, then, that no Treasurer who dishonors his trust shall be punished? Certainly that is what we do say when we take the ground occupied by the *Journal*, that the mental anguish that come from detection is punishment enough.

—The Pennsylvania Legislature has begun by increasing the Governor's salary to $9,000. The managers wanted to make it $10,000, and cracked their whip, but some of the followers kicked. Speaker Elliott came down from the chair to say that Hartranft was worthy of $10,000, even twice as much; and, in answer to a feeble voice, —we quote from the report—

> Mr. Elliott said that the Republican party, in the late canvass, made no pretence of being the Reform party. The Democrats assumed that position.

—Mississippi elects, Nov. 4, a Governor and other officers for terms of four years, and a Legislature which will be the making or unmaking of dear little Adelbert Ames. Senator Alcorn, who scorns his baby-colleague, has determined to put a man in his place or break things in the attempt. "Del." wants Papa Butler to tell horrid Alcorn that he shan't.

—The New York *Tribune* says of the libel upon itself, printed in the Brooklyn *Union* and the New York *Times*:

> We have instructed our counsel to bring suits at once against both, and press them to prompt trial. In one, the summons was served on Saturday. We shall meet the libels (1) by proving that the circulation of the *Tribune* is nearly or quite double what they assert; (2) by putting Mr. Wm. Orton on the stand to testify whether the story concerning him is true or false, or whether there is a shadow of a shade of foundation for anything resembling it; and (3) if the point can be properly brought into such a suit, by proving that the notorious railway speculator referred to never lent a penny, directly or indirectly, either then or ever in his life, to the gentlemen of the *Tribune* staff who regained the control.

—Orville Grant's brother has vetoed a bill giving relief to a brother-in-law of Carl Schurz. Orville and the brother-in-law of Carl had an unpleasantness in Chicago, growing out of the failure of the former to interest the latter in a whiskey swindle.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The proposed prosecution of the Union Pacific Railroad for the five millions of interest already due to the Government of the United States will be heartily sustained by the people.—*Detroit Post.*

—William Tomlinson, a negro from Detroit, has been made Keeper of the Cloak-Room. He is the first of his race who has received an appointment of the kind in this State,—a proper tribute to their manly Republican principles.—*Lansing (Mich.) Republican.*

—Judge John A. Goodlet was one of the strongest so-called Democratic delegates to the Blanton Duncan Convention at Louisville, in September last, from New York. He has been appointed by Mr. Grant Assistant United States District Attorney for that city. This shows that Grant is a good paymaster for political services. —*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—A few members of the Michigan Legislature ignore the Indian's principle of "poor pay, poor preach," and are anxious to secure in the future, as in the past, first-class Judges at fourth-class pay. Their idea of economy was well illustrated by a remark made by a Representative of the last House, when Governor Baldwin's elegant turnout wheeled about in front of the Lansing House. "There," said the member, "that's what I like to see; I like to have the Governor of a great and prosperous State like Michigan appear in a style worthy the State and his position. And the best of it is, it don't cost the State a d——d red cent either."—*Lansing Letter.*

—The Parsons (Kan.) *Sun* says that it will wager a year's subscription of the *Sun* that Tom Moonlight can write a letter so like the Ross letter of Pomeroy's that no man in the State can tell it from Pomeroy's manuscript. We take that bet; and will bet $2 more that Pomeroy will not deny writing the W. W. Ross letter; and we will bet $5 that, if he does deny it, we can prove to the satisfaction of any reasonable man that the denial is false. And we will bet $10 that Pomeroy will not swear that the W. W. Ross letter is a forgery; and we will bet $20, if he does so swear, that it can be proven that he has sworn falsely in that regard. Again, we will bet $2.50 that M. W. Reynolds, editor of the Parsons *Sun*, is the same M. W. Reynolds who wrote the pamphlet, published in the summer of 1870, entitled, "A Review of the Official Acts of Our Delegates in Congress;" and we will bet $5 that what Reynolds then wrote in regard to Pomeroy is true, and we will bet $10 that M. W. Reynolds knew then and knows now that it is true. And we will bet $20 that all Reynolds has written in the *Sun* and *Commonwealth* in favor of Pomeroy's honesty, ability, and purity are lies, and that Reynolds knew they were when he wrote them, and that he was paid by Pomeroy for writing them, with an appointment to office, or other valuable considerations.—*La Cygne (Kan.) Journal.*

—The action of the President in granting a pardon to one James H. Brown, convicted at the November term of the United States District Court, before Judge Cadwalader, of "repeating" at the October election, will not be received with favor by this community. The prisoner after a fair trial was convicted, the evidence of his guilt being of the most positive character, and, in fact, undisputed.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

—This is a time of investigation, and, while we are in the spirit of it, by all means let us make it general and searching. Something more than a suspicion prevails that, in the matter of the Union Pacific Railroad, the country has been outrageously swindled.—*Des Moines Register.*

—In conversation with a Western journalist, one of Mr. B. F. Butler's people has let out three highly interesting and important facts. The first is, that B. F. B. is a candidate for the Presidency, and looks upon the Governorship as a stepping-stone to the White House. The second is, that he proposes to give Massachusetts a "signal Administration." The third is, that he and Mr. George S. Boutwell are coming out as "stern Puritans" (!), and expect to "renew their character before the country." We don't know exactly what this means, but it impresses us with a vague sense of uneasiness not unblended with awe.—*Springfield Republican.*

—We have looked into the several accounts of the "imposing" ceremonial of presenting a gold and purple velvet album to the Hon. A. B. Cornell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. The opening page, we are informed, bore these lines of Whittier:

> The ballot—it descends as still
> As snow flakes fall upon the sod,
> And *regulates* the freeman's will,
> As lightning does the will of God.

Whittier never wrote that! He spoke of the ballot which "executes a freeman's will." The idea of "regulating" a freeman's will belongs to the later era of Grant and his follower, Cornell and his toadies. They are now regulating prices, the money market, the States, the people, and propose to "regulate" the press, the telegraph, the railways, and all public and private enterprise. The word "regulators" was first used by a class of men in the Revolution who followed the armies, plundered both camps, and robbed the dead on either side with great impartiality.—*Albany Argus.*

Woman's Love.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Woman's undying love has just been remarkably exemplified in West Virginia, and the Governor of that State has shown himself thoroughly capable of appreciating the romantic. He has acted just like one of those eccentric old uncles on the stage who slap the young scapegrace on the back in the last scene, cry "Bless you, my boy!" and put the nephew's hand within that of the girl who loves, but is too good for him. Miss Sarah Winemiller, of Wheeling, had a lover who was arrested for horse stealing. He does not seem to have been so good that she could have scorned to believe him guilty. On the contrary, she took it for granted that he would be convicted, and only sought a chance to share his sufferings. She therefore set a school-house on fire, and took care to have her crime discovered. She was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, but, as luck would have it, her true love was acquitted. Here was a sad condition of affairs, and but for the gallant intervention of the Governor it would have remained unimproved. A pardon has been given to Sarah, and she can now be married as soon as she and her intended are ready. We fancy, however, that she will not find many followers in her rough journey toward matrimony. All Governors are not as tender-hearted as the Chief Magistrate of West Virginia.

Boston Affronted by an Old Lady.

The Boston *Advertiser* relates the following: "A good old lady, with band-boxes and bundles innumerable, tumbled into a city-bound train at Chelsea, yesterday, and inquired if 'those cars stopped at Boston?' On being assured by the amused spectators that those cars did give passengers a moment or so to alight at the wayside station she alluded to, the troubled expression gave place to one of placid serenity as she rejoined, 'Lor, I suppose they do stop most everywhere.'"

A Lawyer Under a Cloud.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Joseph A. Whitman, a lawyer, is under arrest, charged with forging a mortgage note for $10,000, and uttering the same. The accused is alleged to be implicated with Charles Canada on charge of [illegible]

THE "TIPPERARY CONTEST."

Mass-Meeting of Irish Citizens Yesterday Afternoon.

An Appeal for Aid Generally Responded to.

A mass-meeting of Irishmen was held in Father Mathew Temperance Hall, on Harrison street near Halsted, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of collecting money to pay the debts contracted during the "Kickham contest" in Ireland. The attendance was very large, over five hundred persons being present, and the enthusiasm unbounded. Frank Agnew was elected President, and introduced Thomas P. O'Connor, of Tipperary, who came to this country for the object mentioned. He said he was glad to meet so many of his countrymen. All had heard of the celebrated Tipperary contest, of the election to Parliament of O'Donovan Rossa, and the effort to secure a seat for Charles J. Kickham. England had made every effort to alienate the able men of Ireland from the duty they owed their country, and the people considered it would be a great triumph over the English Government if they could defeat Minsal, their candidate for Parliament. Their organization was in perfect order. They did not mean that Rossa should go there to represent them, knowing that the "felon" would not be admitted. There were several issues in the contest. They first satisfied themselves that Rossa was eligible for the position, and obtained the highest legal opinions that, if elected, he would be entitled to his seat. He was accordingly taken up. There was something behind his election—the elevation and sanctification of the revolutionary cause in the estimation of foreigners. [Applause.] It was stated, and he supposed believed by the people of England, that none but the lowest orders of society were identified with that cause—those who had everything to gain and nothing to lose. The speaker knew that the Irish race in general was as much in favor of revolution as the most advanced leaders; hence, it was concluded, if Rossa was taken up and returned, respectability, which it had never before possessed, would be given to the movement. This was the great issue. The Government made a most wicked, determined, and formidable opposition, but the people, men and women, rose and carried the day. Notwithstanding he was legally elected, Gladstone moved his expulsion, and Rossa lost his seat. The people were incensed at the outrage, and nominated Charles J. Kickham, another "felon," to fill the vacancy. The election came off, and the Government candidate was ahead only four votes. Bribery and corruption and illegal voting was so palpable, that it was resolved to contest the election. The proceedings in court lasted a long time, and the expense was great. A corrupt Judge decided against the people and did all in his power to defeat them, and was successful. One gentleman—a Protestant—had loaned the "cause" $6,725, and was impoverished. Unless the debt was paid, an everlasting disgrace would rest upon Ireland. The leaders of the movement had been led to expect much from America—that the Irishmen here would sustain them in every effort to secure Irish liberty. They were face to face with the enemy, and created the difficulty and were fomenting the struggle which would result in Irish independence. [Applause.] He believed Chicago to be the pulse of Ireland in America, and he hoped his mission to this city would be successful.

John F. Finnerty, A. L. Morrison, and others, then made brief addresses, after which subscriptions of money were called for. Over $1,000 was paid in or pledged, and a Committee was appointed to solicit contributions from the Irishmen of Chicago in general.

PERSONAL.

Prof. O. S. Fowler, the phrenologist, is at the Gardner House.

Prof. Swing is to tell the patrons of the Star Course what he knows about "Novels and Novel-Reading."

Deputy Sheriff Longley leaves for Joliet this morning to attend the trial of the wife-murderer Pertest. He is one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: G. L. Harris, Lincoln, Neb.; W. D. Spiking, Pittsburgh; C. G. Alwood, Galesburg; Miss S. M. Collins, Omaha.

At the Gardner House were to be found the following persons yesterday: F. B. Daniels, New York; E. L. Maxwell, Pittsburgh; T. Wheeling, St. Louis; S. R. McConnell, Burlington, Iowa; L. A. Tisdale, Washington; J. C. Barnes and J. L. Anthony, New York.

Rev. C. D. Helmer contributes an article on George William Curtis to the *Star Magazine*, the organ of the Star Lecture Course managers, which is just about to appear. Among the other contributors are Mrs. Hubbard, of the *Evening Post*; Rev. C. L. Thompson, Dr. Ryder, and Prof. Swing.

The following distinguished gentlemen registered at the Sherman House yesterday: Judge J. H. McCurdy, Colorado; B. White and Sister, St. Louis; James Duff, Cedar Rapids; W. T. Kellogg, Troy, N. Y.; W. Kriegshaber, Louisville, Ky.; S. Washburn, Rochester, N. Y.; E. Jones, San Francisco.

At the Briggs House, yesterday, the following additional names were placed upon the register: H. Broad, St. John, N. B.; George R. Kennedy, Worcester, Mass.; W. K. Campbell, Springfield, Ill.; D. L. Underwood, Milwaukee; T. M. Lyford, St. Louis; George A. Brown, Galesburg, Ill.; G. W. Trimble, Salem, O.; James S. Earle, S. B. Coulson, and Jas. P. Dunbury, Pittsburgh; W. J. Reynolds, Boston; W. T. Tayboe, St. John, N. B.; A. W. Guernsey, Tunnel No. 2, Wis.; and R. L. Atkins, Madison, Wis.

Freeman Clark is kept from his seat in Congress by illness.

Ames, of Mississippi, has bespoke Henry Wilson's seat in the Senate.

Senator Thurman's two daughters marry, this winter, into the Army and Navy.

Nasby has started a Locke's Monthly, and with the profits will endow a hospital.

The Pope's niece, Donna Maria Pia Mastai, has taken the veil as a Benedictine nun.

Judge Durell has a personal bodyguard during these troublous times in New Orleans.

General James Craig has resigned as General Attorney of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., returning from Japan, heard in San Francisco of Greeley's death.

Colonel Albert W. Johnson, the new Chief of Louisville (Ky.) Police, is a brother of the Galt House manager.

John H. Hull, Assistant Superintendent of the West Wisconsin Railroad, has been promoted to the Superintendency.

Bishop St. Palais, of Vincennes, Ind., will celebrate the twentw-fourth anniversary of his consecration on the 14th inst.

Chauncey Rose, of Terre Haute, has sold his interest in the Vandalia Road to President McKeen and others for $400,000.

James Thorington, of Davenport, Iowa, goes to Aspinwall as Consul, taking two of his daughters. The rest of the family will follow.

P. S. Gilmore, of Boston, has been the recipient of a beautiful testimonial from Dan Godfrey and the Band of the British Grenadier Guards.

General Toombs, of Georgia, has recovered nearly all of the $2,000 which was recently stolen from him by a rising young colored man.

Mrs. Van Cott, who has not been in Wisconsin for nearly a year, will visit Milwaukee next month and conduct meetings in the Methodist churches.

Fred Douglass calls J. Sella Martin a miserable subterfuge for a colored man, and Martin calls Fred a cross and crazy old nigger. "Pot calling kettle black."

Frank Gilbert, P. M. at Elgin, isn't anxious, but Dr. Baldwin, Alderman Wilder, Colonel Clark, and Captain Wilcox, are very anxious about the Postmastership.

The Mrs. Fitzhugh who claims from Congress $350,000 for wood cut off her land by the Union army during the war, is one of the Dent family, being a cousin of Mrs. Grant.

Smith, whom the Philadelphia *Press* declares one of the worst, as he is one of the most notorious, of the Philadelphia gang.

Professor Henry N. Day, of Yale, has purchased the *College Courant*, which he will edit hereafter, assisted by C. B. Dudley, '71, who had charge of the paper a year ago.

Judson Graves, late of the Young America *Plaindealer*, and Joseph M. Prior, late of the Galesburg *Republican*, have started a new paper at Galesburg, the *Republic*, twice a week.

Colonel William E. Merrill, U. S. A., married Miss Margaret E. Spencer; and Brevet Colonel William J. Lyster, U. S. A., married Miss Mattie G. Doughty; both at Cincinnati, last week.

James Van Ness, elected Mayor of San Francisco in 1855, died at San Luis Obispo on the 28th ult., at the age of 64 years. He was a son of Governor Cornelius Van P. Ness, of Vermont.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* announces that ex-State Treasurer Irwin and State Treasurer Mackey have buried the hatchet and gone into the newspaper business together, in the proprietorship of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

W. A. Carpenter, for the past two years General Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at this point, goes to Chicago soon, to take the position of Assistant Freight Agent of the same road.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

Mrs. Imogene Brown, late of Chicago, has been engaged to sing forenoon and afternoon on Sunday at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, at $3,000 a year. In the evening she is to sing in Christ Church for another $1,000, thus realizing about $80 a Sunday.

Amor DeCosmos, member for the City of Victoria in the Dominion Parliament, has been appointed Premier of British Columbia. Mr. DeCosmos is a journalist by profession, and a pioneer of the province. In the early days of Vancouver Island he was an energetic opponent of Governor Douglas and the Hudson Bay Company.

Mr. Jefferson is still in the city, but will leave for the South in a few days. His many friends will be glad to hear that his health is entirely restored. The eye operatedup on by Professor Reuling some eight months ago for the *glaucoma* has entirely recovered its normal functions, and he can now read the finest print by gas-light. The dyspeptic symptoms, which caused him to give up his engagements in the North in the early autumn, have also disappeared. After spending a month in the South, Mr. Jefferson will return to Baltimore, when we may again expect to see old *Rip*, and two or three other favorite characters.—*Baltimore American.*

THE APIARY.

What May Be Done in the Apiary During the Winter—The Future Prospects of Bee-Keeping.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Ill., Jan. 11, 1873.

Eight degrees below zero, and the northwest wind soughing through the pines that shelter the house on the north and west, and under whose shelter are the bees on their summer-stands. I tap on the hive, and they answer to the summons, "Here we are, but awful cold and drowsy." That is, their low droning implies as much. The last of next month we will begin to feed them, not that they need honey, for their stores are ample, but for the purpose of stimulating their breeding.

All hives that are too full of honey will have the surplus taken out, and empty frames, or frames of comb, placed between, in order to give the queen room to lay her eggs; and muslin sacks filled with honey, as Mr. Hosmer proposes, will be placed in the top of each hive.

We have now had two bad seasons for our bees, and I wish to have them in readiness to make some amends, should the spring open with favorable assurance of better things. If we build up the swarm by feeding to their full capacity early in the season, we will then be ready to divide our swarms early in the spring; for, just at this time, it is colonies of which we are in particular need. Under no other conditions would I care about feeding, but would otherwise let them take the chances of the season. It is doubtful if this extra feeding would pay for honey, while it may do so for swarms, when they are, as now, very much needed. I wish to fill up the empty hives which the disaster of the winter of 1872 brought us and left on our hands.

We may now begin to clean up these old hives, for all the frames will need to be scraped clean of the old comb, and, as many of them have become broken by careless handling, they must needs be repaired. And, while we have our hand in, a new coat of paint might be put on. The most convenient and durable paint for this purpose is the Averill chemical. This is ready mixed for use. It needs no further preparation, and may be put on by any lady. In fact, I much prefer to do my own painting to hiring it done; it is one of the things that we women may claim the right to do. This looking after the bees; the making, or rather the putting together of the hives; the making of frames; the painting and putting the hives on their summer-stands for use, are duties that any young lady might well be proud of doing, espesially if there came a good reward at the end of it in the form of greenbacks.

ARE THE WINTERS GROWING COLDER?

An old pioneer and a bee-hunter, made me a call yesterday, and I asked him if the winters are growing colder. "I can't say that they are," said he," and yet the winters are different; one thing is certain, that we have killing frosts earlier than we did thirty years ago, and I account for it in this way: At that time, the sloughs were generally filled with water, and the heat they gave off in frosty nights tempered the air and prevented frost. Now, all the sloughs are dry, and the heat is radiated rapidly, and the frost kills the golden rod, the asters, and other late blooming flowers, and thus the bees have a shorter season for gathering honey, and a longer one for feeding. The changes are greater, and frost penetrates the ground to a greater depth. Even the forests are more dry, and there are less flowers now than formerly; but I suppose the cattle browsing through the woods destroy many of them. Certain it is that now we have very few wild bees in our groves and along the river-bottoms. I suppose that the bee-moths have something to do with this, but the chief cause is the falling off of a steady supply of flowers; and I might say that there is another reason, for the people have cut down the basswood trees everywhere, in the most reckless manner."

What do you think of the prospect of bee-keeping in the future, as compared with the past ten years?

"Well, as to that, I think we will come back to the old points where we found it, before the plow, and the stock, and the long summer-drouth had made such change in the supply of flowers. We shall have the orchard, the maples that are planted for shade and shelter-belts, the small fruits that are being so largely planted for family use and for market. Then the white clover is taking the place of dog-fennel along the roadsides, and is spreading over the pastures and meadows; and the farmer who keeps bees will sow buckwheat, for this has become a paying crop on account of the great demand for the flour; and I might also make some account of the flowers that may be cultivated about the house, for I see that the farmers are beginning to lay out a lawn of one or two acres about the house, and to devote it to trees and shrubs, and all of these, with the exception of the catalpa, so far as I know, are honey-producing. I must say that we need not be discouraged, but look forward with renewed hope for a return of the old time when honey was abundant." ELLA.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The annual meeting of the Washingtonian Home Association will be held this evening at the Home. A full attendance is desired.

The annual meeting of the members of the Academy of Sciences will be held to-morrow evening (not Thursday) in Mr. Scammon's library on Congress street.

The Connolly Trial—Poisoning.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The trial of ex-Comptroller Connolly, of New York, for frauds, takes place this month. To-day an affidavit was filed by his counsel that he has a good and substantial defence.

It is stated there is clear evidence against Houghteling, charged with poisoning the Hazleton family at Coeymans.

Billiard Challenge.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Ubassey will reply to Dion's challenge of Tuesday, accepting the terms proposed, except that the number of games shall be four and the number of points 2,000; the first game to be played in New Orleans, the balance where Dion shall designate.

Killed.

ST. MATSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Last night Mrs. Otis Crain and three children were killed by

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Poultry Raising, Not According to the Books, But as We Find It on the Farm—The Best Breeds—The Feeding of Poultry—Turkeys and Ducks—Guinea Hens—A Poultry House—The Chicken Cholera—Keeping in Large Flocks—Of the Profits.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 11, 1873.

THE POULTRY QUESTION.

At the last meeting of the Savoy Farmers' Club, the above subject was under consideration. It had never been my good fortune to hear this subject so practically set forth in all its bearings as at this meeting. Without going into the details of the discussion, I will, therefore, sketch up the leading points.

THE BEST BREEDS.

The best breed for the farmer is a mixed breed, or a cross between the common stock and some of the distinct breeds, or what poultrymen call fancy. The object of this is to prevent in-and-in breeding, or that tends to degenerate our barnyard fowls at a rapid rate. All of the fancy breeds, except small game and Brahmas, were commended, and the only objection to the last-named was from a bad habit in setting and not making good mothers. The hens are heavy and clumsy, and liable to break many of their eggs in setting. At the same time, a strong dash of blood from this breed is a good thing to keep up size; but the pure-bred Brahmas are only desirable for a cross, and that only at long intervals.

One farmer had been in the habit of making a new cross annually, by the purchase of a setting of eggs from some well-defined breed, and he has become well satisfied that this is the best course to be pursued, as it is certain to give him good, healthy chicks and plenty of eggs. Six years ago, he started with a lot of common fowl, and his first effort at improvement was with the large breed of game-chicks. The hens proved first-rate layers, excellent mothers and ready to give battle to any stranger, cat, or dog, that dared to invade the poultry domain. Among his best layers are four hens of that cross. The Dominick and other large breeds have taken turns, and will no doubt continue to do so. After supplying a family of five persons, his sales of eggs have been from $60 to $80 a year. Other members corroborated this statement, and it may be taken as the sense of the Club in regard to the value of select breeds for the farmer who raises chickens and eggs, first for family use, and a small surplus for market. The next topic was

THE FEEDING OF POULTRY.

After detailing a great variety of practices in this connection, it was decided that the best plan to feed, with the view of eggs and a due regard to economy, was to give dry corn,—that is, to have a supply of corn at all times within reach of the poultry. The next step is to feed meal and bran, or shorts, once or twice a day. This feed is placed in a suitable dish, or trough, and then boiling water is poured on it,—stirring it up at the same time, and allowing the chickens to take it warm. Sometimes it is thus fed morning and night, but more commonly once a day. During cold weather, this warm feed is considered indispensable. Sometimes meal is made into a hasty-pudding and given quite warm, but even then a mixture of bran with the meal is considered more valuable. Old mortar or lime should be kept in the house during the winter, when the hens cannot have access to the ground. Offal and crumbs from the kitchen, hog-livers at killing time, lard-scraps, and young calves that are killed for their hides,—known as deacons,—all of these should be fed to them freely. In the summer, corn as usual; lobbered-milk,—that is, thick milk,—and this is improved by heating, as is done in making cheese-curds. Hot whey on meal, or, what is better, bran and meal mixed, is recommended for chickens and summer feed for the hens.

Another important matter of feed is to allow the poultry the range of the garden and the farm. If fed in the manner set forth, it was claimed there will be little disposition to scratch up the beds; but they need a place to roll in the dirt, and that should be spaded up and raked firm for this purpose. That a lot of ill-fed hens will do damage in the garden is quite certain; but, when properly fed, and a good, warm, sunny place provided for rolling in the dirt, they will prove useful in feeding on bugs and worms of all kinds, and, at the same time, this feed is useful to aid them in laying. There was nothing said in regard to the shutting up of the hens in garden-making time, as that is one of the most absurd ideas that could enter the cranium of a reasonable farmer.

TURKEYS AND DUCKS.

Turkeys and ducks are not popular with the ordinary farmer. The turkey has such a decided disposition, not only to ramble over the home-farm, but to encroach upon the neighbors, that he is no favorite. Only one member of the Club spoke in their favor, and he with some reserve. If the turkeys are petted about the house, it may be possible to hold them in check, and to keep them within bounds. From the remarks made, I should infer that no farmer has any business with turkeys, unless his wife or some member of the family can give them particular attention. "The Farm and Garden" has deliberately placed turkeys and ducks out of its list of domestic poultry. The duck question was quietly disposed of, only one member keeping them; while several had of late taken off the heads of their respective flocks, and consigned them to the tomb of Thanksgiving and the holidays. Ducks are charged with being enormous feeders and only moderate layers, on our prairie farms, when depending upon well-water for their liquid.

GUINEA-HENS.

One member keeps large numbers of these, and he stoutly maintained that they were profitable; that they were good layers, with little disposition to set, but when they concluded to do so, made a remarkable success, bringing off full litters of chicks. He also claimed that their flesh was good to eat, quite equal to chicken. While the Club was aware of the fact of the member's success as stated,—for the music of these buckwheat vocalists had often saluted their ears on visiting the Post Office,—yet they were not so thoroughly convinced of the profit and pleasure to be derived from the guineas or to either make an order for eggs or the birds for future fowl-display.

The next point was in regard to a

POULTRY-HOUSE.

There was no disagreement in regard to this subject, that a large shed, open at one end, rather dark in the interior, being closely boarded and without windows, was the best kind of a poultry-house. One member had used a side-hill cellar, or rather the cellar to a small side-hill barn, for some years, with the most satisfactory results. It was warm in the winter and cool in summer. The walls were of stone, laid up without mortar, but with the earth banked up against them on three sides. The back part of the room had no light, except that from the front entrance, and that part the hens preferred to have their nests. To within the past two years, since he had been a resident of the prairies, he had made a rough shed for his chickens, and filled in the sides with stones, with a covering of the same, and he had had good success; but now his hens had a small board poultry-house, and the eggs had been the exception, not the rule. He preferred the close warm shed to all the fancy houses he had seen.

That was the unanimous verdict of the Club, that these small, well-lighted poultry-houses are not the thing for the farmer who is ambitious to have eggs with his breakfast ham, and yellow-legged chickens for dinner, but, on the contrary, the shed is not only the cheapest, but the best, for the purpose. Hens prefer a nest in some dark corner, and not in the sunlight.

THE CHICKEN-CHOLERA

This disease is the scourge of the poultry-yard, and the dread of the good woman who takes an interest in the pets of the yard. Whether there is any remedy for it, may be considered an open question. While the Club were almost a unit up to this point, it was here they lost their unity, and we had diverse diagnosis and after-corpus disclosures in regard to this disease. The Doctor said it was a disease of the heart, in which the liver sympathized; while the unlearned dissectors avowed it to be a most decided enlargement of the liver,—in short, that it was an aggravated case of liver-complaint; and the non-professionals appeared to have the best of the argument. The President suggested that he could not see a material difference in the effect between heart-disease in which the liver sympathized, and the liver-complaint in which the heart sympathized,—more especially as nearly all the patients died; it was a case, after all, in which doctors disagreed.

In regard to a remedy, there was no lack of these, several of which were claimed to be specifics, or, as the quack doctors say, it knocks 'em. The first on the list is alum-water for a

resort for water. One member had the most implicit confidence in this remedy. Unfortunately for its reputation, the next member had given it a through trial without the least benefit, and he knew that it had no value, not in the least. The next speaker was not surprised at the result as stated, as the fact was that Farmer No. 1 applied the alum-water at the close of the disease, when no more chickens were attacked, and that No. 2 used it at the beginning. He did not suppose that alum-water in itself had any value, but he had a remedy that could be relied upon, and that was to mix the common horse Condition Powders with a bran-mash, and feed this as occasion might require. No. 2 replied that he had given that remedy a trial also, and found it of no value; but he had a remedy that could be relied upon, and that was pulverized lobelia infused into their feed. On feeding this, the disease abated at once. One or two others corroborated this statement, and it stood without contradiction; but No. 3 suggested that all the fowls liable to the attack had died before the application of the lobelia, as it had not been shown that the remedy had been tested in the early stages of the disease, but rather at its termination, and it might be a question whether it prevented its further spread or hastened convalescence.

LARGE FLOCKS.

One member stated that a small flock of chickens, say twenty, always remain in health, while large flocks become diseased. This was not asserted to as a fact, and several members stated that they found that one or two hundred are not more liable to the disease than the small flocks. That fowls in large numbers in confinement do not keep in good health, is well understood, unless fed daily with animal food. At the same time, large flocks on the farm, when they have a good range and can have a good supply of insects, keep in good health. It is, therefore, not a question of numbers so much as a question of suitable food. The same law that governs animals is also the law that governs poultry,—a law of a supply of the natural food of beast or fowl.

When the foul-fancier can obtain from two to four dollars a dozen for eggs, he can afford to go to the market for beef to feed his hens. This increases the reputation of his hens as good layers, and, by increasing the number of the eggs, adds to his profit. But let these same pampered hens be put on the farm, and fed as the farmers' chickens usually are fed, there would be a vast difference, and it is just this difference that people overlook when they complain that A B, of the suburban town of Bunkum, has grossly cheated them in sending out half-breeds or inferior fowls. It is the feed, after all, that has most to do in filling the egg-basket, and in making the fat, yellow-legged poultry.

OF THE PROFITS.

Can a ton of poultry be produced at the same cost as that of a ton of pork? The reply to this was in the affirmative, and some few inclined to the opinion that the poultry could be produced at the least cost,—that is, on small farms. It is not probable that poultry could be made as cheap as pork on the large stock-farms, where the pigs and beef cattle are fed in the same lot; but, as a part of our system of mixed husbandry, poultry has not had that share of attention of which it is deserving. Let a farmer or his wife read one of our popular poultry books, and they give up the business with disgust. There is first an expensive poultry-house; then we must have the improved breeds, whence come cholera and roup, and what not, and poultry-raising is voted a failure. The fact is, these poultry-books are made to sell, for they have little that is of value to the common farmer. Then the systems pursued by the fancy breeder is not adapted to the production of cheap eggs and cheap chickens. In this connection, one is reminded of what the old Dutchman said on the occasion of a very learned lecture, that he did not comprehend: "The more we learns, the less we knows." RURAL.

A PROSPEROUS TERRITORY.

The Substantial Blessings of Utah.

George C. Bates writes from Salt Lake City to the Detroit *Tribune*:

The crops this year, untouched by the grasshoppers, are four-fold larger than those of any previous season. Wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, and all the products of the earth are more abundant and cheaper here than elsewhere in the United States. Tons of flour have been shipped by rail from here to Omaha, over 1,000 miles. Nearly 10,000 emigrants have joined us within the last year. Brigham Young, with his co-operative arrangements, has brought about 3,000 hardy, industrious Europeans to add to the muster-roll of the Mormons, and nearly or quite 7,000 resolute and energetic settlers have joined the Gentile pioneers. Nor is this all. The great mines, and mills, and smelting furnaces, have more than doubled during the year. I have just learned that the shipments of bars of silver by this line from Pioche, just over in Nevada, average $500,000 per month, or $6,000,000 per year. From statistics soon to be published, it will appear that the exports of ore, bullion, and silver from Utah this year will equal at least $10,000,000, and that the amount passing in transit over the Utah Central Railroad in silver was $16,000,000, the latter sum being about $80 for every man, woman, and child in the Territory, a product and export unequaled in the United States. This statement you may rely upon.

Again, railroads have been extended during the last year over 100 miles in this Territory, and the whole of it is done with Mormon capital and labor. The Utah Southern & Central, the very best paying railroad in the United States, has advanced thirty miles, and will soon reach Provo, 100 miles south of Ogden. The Northern Utah, narrow gauge, has gone north nearly 70 miles, and will soon reach Soda Springs, 120 miles north of Ogden, and it has more business than it can do. Into the American Fork and up the canyon, a narrow-gauge railroad is now pushing, and by March up the Cottonwood and Bingham canyons roads will be in operation, so that the managers of the Emma, Flagstaff, and Windsor mines can live at the Townsend House here, and ride to their daily work in two hours.

The dividend-paying mines are dividing fortunes every year. The Raymond & Ely pays $7 per month on stock; thus San Francisco thrives, and bears keep it at $113 per share. The Emma mine sells to Dr. Smith and brother, for refining at Chicago, $100,000 per month of ore, and as soon as they enlarge their works they will buy $200,000 per month, thus making $2,400,000 from one mine alone, per year. The Emma, Flagstaff, and several other mines owned in England, divide 15 per cent per annum on $10,000,000 of stock each year. The Winsor mines, owned in Detroit, are showing more and more ore each day, and their ore grows richer and richer as they go down. So soon as they are ready to pay dividends, I have no doubt they will pay $5 per share per month without fail. The silver mines of Utah are the very richest on earth. The ores are more cheaply extracted, the metal more easily taken out, the miners more cheaply fed than in any other place in the United States; and the estimated product of siver for the next year is estimated at $18,000,000 of money. Your Michigan readers, who have been here by hundreds last summer, will verify these statements.

A Lead Pencil Run Through a Man's Body.

From the Jersey City Journal.

A remarkable accident occurred on New Year's night, one the narration of which would not be believed, only that reliable parties tell the story, and the man hurt has been seen and interviewed. It appears that, on the evening of the day mentioned, William Lautier, driver of 5 engine, Jersey City Fire Department, started for supper, his residence being in Sixth street, near Coles street. When near home, he slipped upon a piece of ice, falling backward, and the flesh near the shoulder-blade was penetrated by the point of a well-sharpened lead pencil, which stood upright imbedded in the hard-encrusted snow. The pointed wooden dagger pierced through his two coats, underclothing, and then through the whole body, coming slightly out—the end—in his breast, near the armpit. He ate his supper, and did not feel much pain until two hours later—though he thought he felt a little sore. He went back to the engine-house, and there and then he said he thought he had broken a bone in his fall. His coats were stripped off, and then his friends saw the sharp point of the pencil, protruding slightly, the other and unsharpened end being imbedded in his back. All who saw the sight were astonished, as well they might be. Dr. Reeves was immediately sent for, and he and Foreman Hogan had to take pincers, and cut and slash at the flesh before they could get a good hold of the pencil so as to pull it out. The job of extracting it was difficult. Lautier now lies at home, weak in condition, though he will recover. This must be set down as the most remarkable case of stabbing, and of "pencilings by the way." on record.

The Midshipmen's Ball.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 11.—At the Midshipmen's annual ball, last night, at the Naval Academy, there were present President Grant, Secretary Robeson, Admiral Porter, Rear Admirals Case and Worden, Commander Scott and other officers, with many ladies from Baltimore, Washington, New York, and Philadelphia.

Edmund Yates at Saginaw City.

Saginaw City (Mich.) don't take kindly to Edmund Yates. The *Saginawian* closes its account of his late lecture in that city in these words: "His conduct was a continuous insult from first to last. He was invited to visit our city; but, instead of coming directly here, and announcing his arrival to the Society, he stopped at East Saginaw, and sent his servant over with a request that the Society should provide him with a conveyance, immediately after his lecture, to his hotel in East Saginaw. He arrived in our city about five minutes before the hour for his lecture. He refused to deliver the lecture he was employed to give—Modern Society—and read in a curt, angry manner, a dry abridgement of his dry lecture about English Parliament. He read for less than an hour, accepted, with the only smile of the evening, his $100, hustled it into his vest pocket, and himself into his carriage, kept waiting at the hall during his lecture, and left the city, having been in town just 65 minutes, and it was just 65 minutes with an English snob. Long enough, but too expensive!" The *Republican* is equally severe in its criticism.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Rockford *Daily Register* is a week old, and full of promise.

—The Surveyor General of California returns the population at 657,821.

—Lyons and Clinton, in Iowa, are making ready for consolidation in March.

—The "officers' quarters" at Fort Howard, Wis., where Zach. Taylor used to be, have been pulled down.

—A census at Denison, Texas, taken when the town was three months old, shows a population of 3,010.

—The Ames Shovel Works at North Easton, Mass., are running on reduced time for the first time since the war. The manufactured stock on hand is 25,000 dozen.

—The people of Worcester, Mass., rejoice that the Supreme Court sustain the city in their refusal to pay the exorbitant price demanded for gas by the Worcester Gaslight Company.

—The First National Bank of Bay City, Mich., commenced with $50,000 capital, since grown to $400,000, and now has the finest bank building in Michigan.

—The total cost of the Boston water works up to May 1, 1872, was $9,602,950.74. The number of water-takers is 36,111; and the estimated income from the sales of water during the ensuing year is $960,000.

—It is a notable fact that more spinning wheels are sold in Boston at the present time than in the days when they were indispensable adjuncts to every New England household. They are mostly exported to Nova Scotia and the other British provinces.

—Ex-Governor Merrill, J. P. Casady, John A. Elliott, S. F. Spofford, and Lieutenant Governor Gue, have formed a stock company with a capital of $40,000, under the name of the State Printing Company, located at Des Moines. The object of this association is to manufacture patent "innards" and "outards" for the newspapers of Iowa.

—On the islands late in dispute between England and America, of which San Juan is the principal one, there are about 680 inhabitants. San Juan Island alone has nearly 350 inhabitants, and 65 farms; Orcas Island has 165 inhabitants, and 40 farms; Lopez Island has 135 inhabitants, and 25 farms; and there are a few inhabitants on the smaller islands.

—We have heard no complaints of the few negroes on the police, who, so far, have behaved very well; but the negroes themselves don't relish the idea much of being arrested by a "nigger." They by far prefer to be arrested by a white policeman, with whom they generally go along very peacefully; but, when nabbed by a dusky knight of the star and club, the negro women especially pour out the vials of their wrath, making it quite hot for the unlucky black guardian of the city.—*Mobile Register.*

—At Hazel Green, near Galena, Ill., last Thursday, a man was preparing some nitro-glycerine, when the can exploded, hurling him 150 feet from the spot, and killing him instantly. One of his arms was blown off, and was picked up some distance from the body. Both of his eyes were blown out of his head, and the body was so torn and lacerated that it would have been impossible to recognize it. The building in which the explosion took place was blown to atoms, and it is said that, on the spot where the building stood, the only vestige that remained was a single board. The unfortunate man leaves a wife, but no children.

—The Wallamet University at Salem, Oregon, which was built by the pioneers of education, and which had stood the storms of twenty-eight winters, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night, Dec. 27. Since 1867 it had been but little used, as the new brick was completed about that time. The old frame was left standing as a landmark in the history of Oregon, until the ruthless hand of an incendiary, as is supposed, applied to it the torch.

—The "reportorial genius" of New York journalism was fully called forth in portraying the closing scenes of Stokes' trial. The reporter of the *World*, drawing at the time about forty fingers of grog on the shoals, writes thus: "There was silence in Court for the space of a minute, while at that midnight hour the wild, fierce, ironical, despairing words of the prisoner went out through the open doors, and echoing and re-echoing through the half-lit corridors. The reverberating walls caught up the cry 'Jay Gould! Jay Gould!' and up among the bare recesses and mazes of brown beams and rafters of the roof mocking goblins seemed to take up the refrain, which was still 'Jay Gould! Jay Gould!'"

—Judge Higbee gave a beautiful opinion in his decision on a liquor case from St. Augustine. A woman had sued a liquor-dealer for damages sustained in the sale of liquor to her husband, and recovered $35 from a local court. The case was brought to the Circuit Court by the liquor-dealer's appeal. In rendering his opinion, Judge Higbee set forth his admiration for that part of the new law that gives women and children redress against liquor-selling robbers, and was about to say that the lower court had erred in not making the judgment high enough, when the doggery-keeper's lawyer suddenly dismissed the case. Liquor-sellers will always be wise to keep out of Judge Higbee's Court.—*Lewiston (Ill.) Democrat.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Good Thing Duly Appreciated.

No beneficial revolution ever goes backward; and this maxim is as invariable in medicine as in politics. The advent of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, produced a revolution in the treatment of a large class of ailments, and that revolution has ever since been in "the full tide of successful experiment." If that tide has borne the proprietors of the celebrated vegetable specific "on to fortune," it has also borne thousands of human beings, who were languishing under the effects of disease, weak and hopeless, out of the depths of despondency into the paradise of health and cheerfulness. It is no exaggeration to say, that to the vigor, the regularity of habit of body, the good appetite, and perfect digestion, acquired under the operation of this unequalled tonic and corrective, multitudes of people in every walk of life, who had been vainly physicked in the usual way, owe the blessings of renewed health and the prospect of prolonged life.

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ABSTRACTS.

To the Owners of Abstracts of Title to Lands in Cook County.

OFFICE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY, CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1873.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, in session Jan. 3, 1873:

Resolved, 1. That all private individuals being the owners of abstracts of title to lands in Cook County, be and they are hereby requested to deposit the same in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, to be kept in the vault, for the benefit of the public, taking the receipt of the Recorder therefor.

2. In case such owners shall decline to leave such abstracts permanently with the Recorder, they are hereby requested to leave them a sufficient length of time for copies thereof to be taken by the Recorder.

3. The Recorder shall make an index of all such abstracts and shall preserve a copy of every abstract before it shall be delivered to the owner.

4. The Recorder shall furnish copies of abstracts to any person applying therefor, charging such rates per folio as is allowed by law for certified copies of deeds, but in no case shall the original abstract be open to public inspection.

5. This resolution shall apply also to all certified copies of the proceedings of any Court affecting any land in Cook County.

JOSEPH POLLAK, County Clerk.

Information to Tax Payers.

The new Constitution of the State, the great fire, and recent legislation have created confusion in the minds of many citizens as to the present status of the taxes in Cook County.

The city taxes and special assessment for 1871 (the books not being destroyed) were collected by the City Collector, so far as possible, up to the 28th of June, 1872, when his delinquent list was returned to the County Collector, who duly advertised the same, obtained judgment, and sold the property, beginning on the 14th of October, 1872.

The tax lists for State, County and Park taxes, and special assessment for 1871 had to be renewed after the fire, but the delinquent lists have now all been returned to the County Collector, and the same having been duly advertised in the Chicago *Evening Post*, Jan. 4, 1873, judgment and an order of sale will be prayed for in the County Court on the first Monday in February, 1873.

Now *all* of the taxes for 1872 are due and being collected—the city, at the City Collector's office in the City Hall building; the State and county at the office of the different Town Collectors throughout the county, and by law the delinquent tax lists must be returned to the County Collector on or before the 1st day of February for him to advertise and apply for judgment and an order of sale.

Have you paid your city taxes for 1871? If not, your property has been sold and you want to look to it. Have you paid your State and County taxes for 1871? If not, you can yet do it, by paying the cost of advertising (already incurred) at the County Collector's office, old Court House. All of the taxes for 1872 can be paid as before stated.

J. S. RUMSEY, County Collector.

The Pews of Plymouth Church
WILL BE RENTED ON
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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Hibernian Banking Association will be held at the office of the Association on Monday, January 13, between the hours of 12 m. and 1 p. m., for the election of officers and directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday, Jan. 13, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JAMES K. BURTIS, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, for the election of Directors will be held at 232 South Water-st., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m., sharp.

JAMES L. HIGGIE, President.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of "The National Bank of Commerce of Chicago," for the election of Directors, will be held at its office on Tuesday, Jan. 14, from 10 a. m. to 12 m.

E. MAYNARD, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Krafft, Roelle & Co. is this day dissolved. All accounts due to or by said firm will be settled by Roelle, Junker & Co.

JOS. ROELLE.
ANTON JUNKER.

Chicago, Jan. 13, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, successors to Krafft Roelle & Co., will continue the business of Distillers and Rectifiers at their new built rectifying establishment, 261 and 263 East Kinzie-st., corner Cass-st., under the firm name of Roelle, Junker & Co.

JOS. ROELLE.
ANTON JUNKER.
J. P. KISSINGER.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Hobart, Dwelle & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Michael Dwelle withdrawing from the firm.

L. J. HOBART AND JAMES L. DWELLE

Continuing the business under the same name, also assuming all liabilities and making all collections.

Signed, L. J. HOBART.
M. DWELLE.
J. L. DWELLE.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

18 Quincy-st., Chicago, Dec. 31, 1872.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Murray, Biddle & Smith, expires this day by mutual consent.

A. F. MURRAY.
H. S. BIDDLE.
J. J. SMITH.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Murray, Biddle & Nickell, and will continue the wholesale botanic drug business as heretofore. All assets and liabilities will be settled by the new firm.

A. F. MURRAY.
H. S. BIDDLE.
J. M. NICKELL.

Copartnership Notice.

GARDNER S. BARSTOW and ROSCOE A. PERRY, are admitted as partners in our firm.

GRANNIS & FARWELL.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.

Money is easier in the local market than it was a week ago, but not so much so as there was reason to expect would be the case by this time, when a considerable portion of the January interest and dividends have got into circulation. The most marked effect of these disbursements thus far is some increase in the amount of money offered for loan on real estate.

But in the commercial money market, one of the circumstances that is helping not a little to make money easier in New York is having the reverse effect here, viz.: the unusual flow of currency from the West to the East. Nearly every bank in Chicago has been shipping currency to New York during the past week; several of those that have done so have not shipped a dollar of currency to New York for several years, and one or two old established banks that never remitted a dollar of currency to New York before, have sent large amounts there within the last three days. This is the effect of the blockade in the movement of hogs, cattle, and products to the Atlantic seaboard. If the transportation facilities had been sufficient to move the property that was offered during the last ten days, money would be easy here now. This condition of affairs is, of course, only temporary. The eastward railroads will probably be able to furnish greater accommodation before long, but, until they do, the ease in money that was expected to take place in this month will not be experienced. The deposits of country banks with their correspondents here are increasing a little, but this is not the case with city accounts. Merchants report collections in the country unsatisfactory, and, instead of making collections to meet all their Eastern obligations, many of them are still borrowers of their bankers. The advent of milder weather will, however, facilitate the movement of stock and products in the country, and, if the railroads can carry the freight, the West will realize on what it has to sell, and money will become easy.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Jan. 11, were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 4,073,640.56	$ 411,498.23
Tuesday	3,410,348.13	269,719.66
Wednesday	2,885,801.07	324,857.24
Thursday	3,060,523.59	336,812.76
Friday	2,873,041.50	196,056.35
Saturday	2,828,945.07	297,468.70
Total	$19,132,299.92	$1,836,412.94
Corresponding week last year	$17,240,248.13	1,631,231.19

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	140	...
Third National Bank	...	135
Fifth National Bank	130	135
Commercial National Bank	135	140
Merchants' National Bank	180	...
German National Bank	125	...
Northwestern National Bank	200	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	111	115
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	...	100
National Bank of Illinois	111	...
National Bank of Commerce	...	100
Chicago City Railway	155	160
North Division Railway	98	100
Pullman Palace Car	...	111
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	100	105
Chamber of Commerce	97	100
Traders'	98	100

Sales.

$5,000 Manufacturers' National Bank at 100.
$22,000 First National Bank at 140.
$3,000 Chicago City Railway at 160.
$5,500 Traders' Insurance at 98.
$3,000 North Chicago Railway at 98.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	113⅛	113⅜
5-20s of '64	113⅜	113⅝
5-20s of '65	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	113¼	113½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114⅛	114⅜
10-40s	110⅜	110⅝
U. S. 5s (new issue)	111⅛	111⅜
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99⅛ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99⅛ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	95
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109⅛-110⅛
Gold Exchange	....	112⅛
Gold and Gold Coupons	111⅞	112⅜
Land Warrants	....	....
160's Not War 1812	173	187
120's Not War 1812	130	143
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	180

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Gold dull at 112⅜@112⅛, closing at 112⅛@112¼. Loans 4 to 7 for carrying. Clearings $41,000,000. Weekly specie shipments $2,595,233.

Governments unchanged. State bonds dull and steady.

The bank statement is favorable and shows a net gain of $2,788,025 in the legal reserve. The banks now hold $4,690,025 above the 25 per cent required.

Money was active early in the day at 7 per cent gold to 6⅛, but finally closed at 7 per cent.

The stock market opened firm, but remained in this condition only a short time. Prices declined before the first board from ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent, and after the board there was a further decline of ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent. New York Central was very active at one time, advancing to 103⅛. Western Union was exceptionally strong, selling at 82⅛@84⅛. The general market was irregular and, at the final close, weak in tone.

Sterling, 109⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	115⅜	Coupons, '67	114⅜
5-20s of '62	113⅛	Coupons, '68	114⅜
Coupons, '64	113⅜	New 5s	111⅛
Coupons, '65	114⅛	10-40s	110⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅛	Currency 6s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92⅜	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	80½	North Carolinas, old	33⅛
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	18⅛
Virginias, new	55		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	76⅛
W. U. Tel	83⅛	Wabash	73⅛
Quicksilver	44	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	92
Wells Fargo	84	Terre Haute	10
American Express	69⅛	Terre Haute pfd	30
United States Ex.	80	Chicago & Alton	113
Pacific Mail	71⅛	C. & A. pfd	115
New York Central	103⅛	O. & M.	46
Erie	59⅜	C., C. & C.	93
Erie pfd	75	C., B. & Q.	136⅛
Harlem	114	Lake Shore, ex. div.	92⅛
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	38⅜
Michigan Central	104	Illinois Central	121
Pittsburgh	89	Union Pacific stocks	36⅛
Northwestern	80⅛	Union Pacific bonds	84⅛
Northwestern pfd	87⅛	Central Pacific bonds	99⅛
Rock Island	109⅜	Del., Lack. & W.	94⅛
N. J. Central	100	B. H. & Erie	3⅛
St. Paul	52		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts 1873.	Receipts 1872.	Shipments 1873.	Shipments 1872.
Flour, brls	3,344	5,350	3,925	4,421
Wheat, bu	23,370	23,245	9,089	1,057
Corn, bu	39,360	170,099	3,668	22,860
Oats, bu	18,780	33,020	11,861	10,359
Rye, bu	2,660	3,470	......	1,097
Barley, bu	8,320	12,440	4,835	......
Grass Seed, lbs	7,830	23,920	20,880	......
Flax Seed, lbs	......	......	......	......
Broom Corn, lbs	......	31,090	21,359	23,736
Cured Meats, lbs	31,230	224,340	1462,094	1297,033
Beef, brls	71	28	60	70
Pork, brls	......	474	336	374
Lard, lbs	54,690	211,030	324,850	342,256
Tallow, lbs	9,394	20,780	22,000	83,376
Butter, lbs	40,320	66,539	32,420	23,050
Dressed Hogs, No.	1,607	5,019	969	1,106
Live Hogs, No.	18,380	16,958	2,818	3,452
Cattle, No.	2,291	1,523	1,068	1,720
Sheep, No.	229	1,070	1,467	1,586
Hides, lbs	109,521	180,458	177,079	66,621
Highwines, brls	201	190	1,180	150
Wool, lbs	8,980	5,860	13,150	7,470
Potatoes, bu	......	4,339	......	......
Lumber, m ft	84	665	172	305
Shingles, m	160	40	178	300
Lath, m	......	......	13	10
Salt, brls	1,010	350	583	1,573

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 3,087 bu wheat; 2,466 bu corn; 1,585 bu oats; 749 bu rye; 3,511 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 28,084 bu wheat; 23,843 bu corn; 27,542 bu oats; 5,070 bu rye; 26,564 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 47 cars wheat; 101 cars corn; 19 cars oats; 15 cars rye; 18 cars barley. Total, 200 cars, or 81,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Jan. 11, 1873.	Jan. 4, 1873.	Jan. 13, 1872.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	24,348	24,711	28,960
Wheat, bu	195,720	187,574	130,830
Corn, bu	398,640	500,535	365,879
Oats, bu	161,363	203,999	194,301
Rye, bu	18,891	30,998	21,022
Barley, bu	65,045	60,725	55,338
Dressed hogs, No.	9,806	7,860	24,393
Live hogs, No.	124,110	74,246	110,281
Cattle, No.	8,791	9,032	11,350
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	38,325	24,727	22,907
Wheat, bu	37,247	37,776	9,329
Corn, bu	11,333	11,227	125,346
Oats, bu	75,322	87,718	62,887
Rye, bu	2,530	5,300	11,556
Barley, bu	51,502	35,280	23,668
Dressed hogs, No.	7,515	9,986	6,783
Live hogs, No.	14,501	14,917	20,251
Cattle, No.	8,134	4,736	6,806

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and generally firm at a slight advance on yesterday's quotations. The principal exception to the latter phase was wheat. New York was quoted stronger on the leading cereals, and our receipts continue light, though there are signs of a change in that direction before long. The weather of to-day indicated that the last "atmospheric wave" has passed over; it does not show when we may look for another. Dry goods were quiet, almost to dulness. Very few interior merchants were in attendance, and the order business was also light. The continued quiet has not, however, resulted in any "softening" of prices, all staple seasonable fabrics being held with undiminished firmness. Stocks are being steadily improved, both in size and general attractiveness. In the grocery market not a single new feature was developed. Trade was again reported slack, and values underwent no visible change. Coffees continue strong, with something of an upward tendency, and teas are also very firm. Sugars remain dull and easy, as do also soaps. Rice, candles, spices, and other goods in the list were quoted steady. Butter met with a good inquiry at about former rates, the feeling being firm for all grades save medium, which, being somewhat neglected, were easy. Bagging remains dull without change in prices. Cotton seamless goods are strong, in sympathy with the raw material. Cheese remains inactive, but is a shade firmer, owing to the recent slight advance in New York. The coal market was firm at $12.00 for Lackawanna; $10.50@11.00 for Erie; at $10.00 for Blossburg, and at $7.00 for Wilmington. No change was noted in the fish and dried fruits markets, business ruling very quiet, with little or no variation in prices. Hay, hides, and leather continue firm. Oils were quiet at 24½@25c for carbon; at 73c for extra lard; 88@93c for linseed, and at 70@72c for turpentine. Paints, colors, tobacco, and wood were dull. Lumber was quiet and unchanged. Building materials were dull and nominal. Iron and steel were in moderate demand at quotations. Metals and tinners' stock, nails, etc., remain quiet. Metals are firm, owing to a firm tone in the Eastern and foreign markets. A moderate demand exists for salt at $2.40@2.50 for coarse to fine grades. The market is firm, owing to the light supply. There was no special change in the wool and broom corn markets. There is a fair inquiry for fine and medium wools, and they are firm at the quotations. Hops are firm, and prices for domestics are looking upward. Some dealers hold choice grades of Western at 50c. There was a good demand for timothy and clover to-day, and the former was firm at $3.00@3.30. Clover was steady at $4.90@5.10. Flax quotable at $1.60@1.70. Poultry was in continued good demand, and firm, the offerings of desirable stock being limited. Game was in moderate local request at about yesterday's prices. Green fruits were in light demand from the retail trade.

Highwines were in moderate request, and firm at the advance gained yesterday, sales being made of 250 brls at 89c per gallon. The market closed firm at 89c.

Dressed hogs were in good demand for shipment at the advance gained yesterday, on heavy, at $4.50@4.55 per 100 lbs, principally at $4.50. Light lots were 5c higher, at $4.60@4.65, closing firm at $4.65. Sales were reported of 214 head at $4.65; 249 at $4.60; 148 at $4.55; 710 at $4.50. Total, 1,321 head.

Provisions were less active, but stronger, there being comparatively little offered, though buyers were willing to pay yesterday's prices on pork, and 5c advance on future lard. Meats were steady, with not much offering, but little demand, owing to the difficulty of shipping out the meats already purchased here for that purpose. Green hams were especially scarce, there being plenty of orders, but none offered, except heavy; about all the 15 and 16 lb hams would appear to have been sold a good way ahead. There is considerable discussion in regard to the number of hogs yet to come forward, and some who have been bears all along now seem inclined to think that the bulk of the crop is already marketed. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.80@11.85; do seller February, $12.00@12.05; do seller March, $12.25@12.30; do seller April, $12.50@12.60; prime mess, $11.00@11.10; extra prime, $9.00. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.20@7.25; do seller February, $7.30@7.35; do seller March, $7.55; do seller April, $7.70@7.75. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾@9c, and green hams at 7⅛@8c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅜@7½c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3⅛c; do rough sides, 4⅝c; do short ribs, 5⅛@5¼c; do short clear, 5⅛@5⅜c. Dry salted meats quotable at 3⅝@3¾c for shoulders; 5⅝@5¾c for short ribs, and 6@6⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 4⅛c. English meats for delivery in January, 5⅝c for Cumberlands; 6⅛c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅝c for short clear; 8½@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5⅛c for shoulders, 7⅛c for clear ribs, 7⅛c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, seller March, at $12.25; 950 tcs lard at $7.20; 400 tcs do, seller March, at $7.55; 250 tcs do at $7.50; 400 boxes shoulders at 4c; 100,000 lbs green do at 3⅝c; 100,000 lbs do, at Peoria, at 3⅛c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 5⅝c; 100 boxes do at 6⅛c; 200,000 lbs green short ribs, at DesMoines, at 5⅛c; 500 boxes short clear, seller March, at 6⅛c; 5,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 7⅛c; 40,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6c; 20,000 lbs bellies at 7c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at this point during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Beef, brls	136	674
Pork, brls	336	2,825
Lard, lbs	421,160	3,742,953
Meats, lbs	867,760	12,152,275

The following are the footings of hog-packing for the season to date, at the leading points:

	To date, 1873.	To date, 1872.	Total last season.
Chicago	788,210	830,535	1,229,208
Cincinnati	445,000	560,000	656,841
St. Louis	418,000	320,000	419,032
Louisville	290,000	309,512	309,512
Milwaukee	144,128	189,771	313,118
Indianapolis	130,250	126,000	172,100
Peoria	45,000	83,000	96,225
Total	2,260,588	2,418,818	3,196,036

Daley, Cowles & Co. give the following summary of packing at 74 points from the States named:

States.	Hogs pkd to Jan. 1 1873.	Est'd for sea'n of 1872-3.	Total for s'n 1871-2.
Illinois, 16 points (Chicago not included)	102,550	227,650	218,813
Ohio, 17 points (Cincinnati not included)	105,519	154,900	129,907
Iowa, 10 points	61,940	121,650	96,485
Indiana, 17 points	280,832	388,100	399,817
Missouri (including St. Louis), Kentucky, Kansas, Neb., Wis., Mich., Penn., West Virg'a, 14 points	1,001,086	1,428,900	1,326,088
Total	1,551,927	2,321,200	2,173,110
Total packing in the West last year			4,782,403

Increase at the points named over last year, 6.38 per cent.

Flour was more active, and steady in the matter of prices. Some of the dealers were talking of a probable advance in prices, seeing that New York was reported strong, but none asked it of buyers. A few lots were taken for shipment, but the bulk of the trade was on local account. Stocks are light. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (St. Louis) at $9.25; 500 brls spring extras (Athlete) at $6.60; 100 brls at $5.62½; 100 brls at $6.40; 50 brls at $6.25; 100 brls do (Snow Flake) at $6.25; 200 brls at $6.20; 500 brls on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $3.50; 100 brls do at $3.15; 100 brls at $3.00; 95 brls buckwheat at $7.75; 20 brls do at $7.50. Total, 2,015 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.00; 10 tons feed at $14.50, both on track. The following were closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.75@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50@ 7.50
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.50
Buckwheat flour	7.75@ 8.00
Bran	11.50

Wheat was rather less active, and averaged ½c lower than yesterday, though firm at the decline, as New York was reported stronger, and our receipts continue to be under the average for this time of the year. The demand was principally speculative, and that almost entirely from the short interest, as there is no immediate need for wheat, and no fear that we will not have enough of it by and by, though for several days to come we may receive but little. Hence there is not much desire to invest, though the impression seems to be general that higher prices must prevail in the summer. It is noteworthy that we are much nearer the relative price as given by Liverpool, minus cost of transportation, than is usual in winter. A portion of the decline was established yesterday afternoon, on receipt of the news that Liverpool was again lower. The depression on the other side of the Atlantic is but natural, even if the people there should prove to be largely short on the crop. They are receiving liberal supplies of California wheat; and, besides that, the quality of the English crop is stated to be so poor that the farmers do not dare to keep it till warm weather. Hence they are delivering as rapidly as possible this winter, and thus keep the leading points liberally supplied with grain. These facts are well understood by our leading operators, and when we remember that there are very few buying orders from outside on the floor this winter, it is really surprising that the market should be so strong. Never, since the speculative era in wheat commenced, has there been so little outside capital offered in it as now. With the exception of a few Canadian orders, wheat in this market is almost entirely a local deal, being turned over, on losses or profits of ⅛c per bu. Seller February opened at $1.21⅛, advanced to $1.22⅛, declined to $1.21⅝, rose to $1.22⅛, and closed at $1.22⅛. Seller March sold at $1.23⅜@1.24⅛, closing at $1.24⅛. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.20⅛@1.20⅝, closing at $1.20⅜. No. 1 spring was nominal, at $1.25@1.27; No. 3 do was quiet at $1.06½@1.07, and rejected do at 92½@93c. Cash sales were reported of 24,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20⅜; 2,000 bu do at $1.20⅝; 30,800 bu do at $1.20⅛; 14,800 bu do at $1.20⅛; 7,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.07; 7,600 bu do at $1.06½; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 93c; 800 bu do at 92½c. Total, 88,600 bu.

Corn was rather more active, but again a shade easier, though receipts continue light, and New York was reported stronger. About the only feature in the market which distinguished it from that of several days past, was a little more inquiry for the summer options, but it seemed to be almost entirely from the short interest, as country operators who have sold for summer delivery prefer to take their chances of summer prices. There is but little expression of hope that prices will revive this winter, as there is no shipping demand of consequence, and stocks are accumulating, even on small receipts. Seller the month was steady at 30⅜c; seller February at 31⅛c; seller March at 31⅝@31⅞c; seller April at 32⅝c; seller May at 36⅛c, and seller June at 37⅛c, all closing dull. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 30⅜c; 52,800 bu do at 30⅛c; 800 bu rejected at 28⅛c; 800 bu do at 28⅛c; 1,600 bu do at 28c; 800 bu ear at 33c on track. Total, 58,400 bu.

Oats were more active, and ⅛@⅛c higher, in sympathy with a firm tone reported from New York, with little offering here, owing to continued light receipts. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 25⅛@25⅛c; seller February at 25⅝@25⅛c; seller April at 26⅛@27c; and seller May at 29⅛@30c; all closing firm at the inside. Seller March was quoted at 26@26⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 9,800 bu No. 2 at 25⅛c; 9,200 bu do at 25⅛c; 12,400 bu do at 25⅛c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 29c. Total, 32,000 bu.

Rye was rather more active, though really quiet, and steady at yesterday's quotations. There was very little demand. Sales were limited to 3,200 bu No. 2 at 67c, and 400 bu rejected at 63c.

Barley was in good demand. The market opened dull, and seemed weaker, but the presence of buyers soon restored confidence on the part of holders, and the market closed firm at 66@66⅛c for No. 2 in ordinary houses; 67c bid for seller February; 54c for No. 3; and 44c for rejected. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.) at 70c; 400 bu do at 66⅛c; 1,600 bu do at 66⅛c; 5,200 bu do at 66c; 3,600 bu do at 65⅛c; 400 bu No. 3 at 55c; 400 bu do at 54c; 800 bu do at 53⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 53c; 400 bu rejected (A., D. & Co.) at 45c; 800 bu do at 44c; 3,600 bu do at 43c; 800 bu by sample at 90c; 2,000 bu do to arrive at 90c; 400 bu do at 85c; 500 bu do at 78c; 1,600 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 70c; 500 bu do at 69c; 400 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 55c on track; 400 bu do at 73c delivered. Total, 27,000 bu.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly Report No. 1, series 1872-'73, of the Bureau of Statistics, contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended July 31, 1872, and for the seven months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1871.

The Chief of the Bureau furnishes the following synopsis:

Periods.	Imports.	Dom. exp'ts, (specie val.)	Foreign exports.
Month ended July 1, 1872	$59,481,748	$46,824,681	$3,408,916
Month ended July 1, 1871	47,850,042	37,018,743	3,252,072
Seven mo.'s ended July 1, 1872	412,848,734	322,847,185	14,356,546
Seven mo.'s ended July 1, 1871	350,793,776	332,859,561	18,227,910

The total value of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States, July 31, 1872, was $112,896,690, as compared with $70,257,875, July 31, 1871.

The respective amounts of our foreign trade for the seven months, which consisted of merchandise and of gold and silver coin and bullion, were as follows:

		Imports.	Dom. exp'ts, (specie val.)	Foreign exports.
Merchandise	1872	$401,991,052	$256,726,097	$9,867,521
	1871	338,943,175	273,515,212	8,774,957
Coin and bullion	1872	10,857,682	66,121,088	4,489,025
	1871	11,850,601	49,344,349	9,452,953

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the imports for the seven months ended July 31, 1872, are in excess of the domestic and foreign exports combined, to the amount of $33,006,188, or nearly 8.69 per cent, while for the seven months ended July 31, 1871, the exports exceeded the imports by $1,755,764, or about 0.50 per cent.

Of the total imports and exports for the seven months ended July 31, 1872, and 1871, the following amounts were carried in American and foreign vessels and in cars and other land vehicles, respectively:

		Imports.	Dom. exp'ts (mixed val.)	Foreign exports.
American vessels	1872	118,997,703	$ 96,931,220	$3,775,788
	1871	110,819,576	105,185,341	5,950,517
Foreign vessels	1872	283,246,519	252,425,862	6,959,365
	1871	231,291,017	245,210,771	11,178,653
Land vehicles	1872	10,605,510	2,294,962	2,621,393
	1871	8,683,183	3,627,255	1,197,740

From this table it appears that, of our total foreign trade in the seven months ended July 31, 1872, carried in *vessels*, over 71 per cent was in foreign vessels as compared with 68 per cent for the corresponding period of 1871.

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, which entered into and cleared from the ports of the United States during the twelve months ended July 31, 1872, and 1871, respectively, were as follows:

		Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels	1872	10,769	3,727,103	10,602	3,678,304
	1871	10,758	3,769,709	10,567	3,744,364
Foreign vessels	1872	18,719	7,152,737	18,890	7,129,665
	1871	19,366	6,854,251	19,322	6,288,663

In addition to the foregoing, this report contains statements showing the receipts, expenditures, and financial condition of the Life Insurance Companies in the United States; railroad earnings in the United States; exports from Birmingham, England; production of minerals, manufactures, and agriculture in France; exports from Chemnitz, Saxony; and exports, &c., of Cuba.

The Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics announces that the German and French editions of his Report on Immigration are now ready, and will be forwarded at an early day to Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Havre, and Trieste, for distribution in Germany, Austria, France, Switzerland, and Belgium. A copy will be sent to any address in either of the above countries on the receipt of twelve (12) cents in postage stamps, for the German, or eighteen (18) cents for the French edition. Address: "(Official business free) Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D. C."

COMMERCE OF 1872.

The following returns have been received from the Custom House of the Chicago District, additional to those published in these columns a few days ago. They show the business of the port in certain directions during the year 1872:

DIRECT IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

Cutlery, cases	7	Hardware, pkgs	33
Plate glass, cases	446	Bath brick, boxes	1,983
Pickles, casks	5,466	Iron tubes, No.	2,656
Carpets, bales	117	Tin, boxes	1,334
Caustic soda, drums	157	Round timber, pcs	1,102
Soda ash, casks	289	Lumber, M	11,302
Soap, cases	204	Cattle hair, bales	86
Drug sundries, cases	571	Lath, M	274
Dry goods, cases	86	Almonds, bags	319
H. H. goods, pkgs	164	Raisins, boxes	165
Pearl white, tcs	168	Rice, bags	1,143
Tobacco pipes, boxes	3,765	Wood, cds	677
Earthen ware, crates	416	Doors, No.	55
Cement, brls	3,617	Liquors and high-wines, pkgs	3,307
Bleaching powder, casks	20	Porter and ale, pkgs	4,820
Steel, pkgs	1,504	Wine, pkgs	1,656
Sal soda, pkgs	22	Railroad iron, bars	11,191
China clay, casks	445	Pig iron, tons	19,234
Maple sugar, brls	82	Fish, brls	3,825
Fancy goods, cases	275	Pig lead, bars	372
Lead pipe, rolls	796	Salt, brls	8,412
Sheet glass, boxes	855	Salt, bags	66,044
Granite, cases	114	Oil, brls	209
Floor tiles, cases	222	White lead, kegs	475
Books, cases	139	Salt, tons	3,357
Polished marble, cases	59	Iron girders, No.	555

DUTIES PAID.

Months.	Direct Imports.	Bonded Goods.
January	$ 36,645.28	$ 44,211.78
February	52,884.86	33,050.71
March	144,562.51	30,685.99
April	182,273.23	48,355.03
May	111,153.43	28,597.32
June	71,233.64	19,308.05
July	65,025.87	14,536.13
August	278,617.44	51,229.59
September	330,617.69	29,154.89
October	311,508.73	15,480.71
November	120,448.47	29,524.07
December	65,853.13	5,420.16
	$1,770,974.33	$ 343,790.44
Direct imports		1,770,974.33
Total		$2,114,764.77

DUTIES PAID ON IMPORTS BY LAKE.

	Quantities.	Duties.
Beer, ale, and porters, galls	42,882	$ 30,775
Soda ash, lbs	516,810	14,772
Railroad bars, lbs	8,727,311	242,351
Rice, lbs	429,287	14,495
Caustic soda, lbs	99,485	17,613
Tin plate, cwt	4,413	20,831
Spirits in casks, galls	12,868	14,997
Spirits in bottles, doz	1,866	10,128
Wine in casks, galls	34,299	14,126
Wine in bottles, doz	1,978	6,011
Pig iron, tons	21,209	659,658
Pig lead, lbs	1,124,258	6,059
Boards, m feet	11,463	92,282
Salt, lbs	26,414,039	88,401
Plate glass		32,942
Window glass		9,908
Linens		741
Cutlery		8,543
Fruits and nuts		6,515
Cigars		234
Carpets		34,543
Woollens		10,450
Cotton goods		10,897
Silk goods		3,703
Coffee, lbs	136,697	17,252
Tea, lbs	20,285	8,889
Total		$1,381,116

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Staple articles imported into this port, and the duties paid on them during the year ending Dec. 31, 1872:

Beer, ale, and porter	$ 13,107.41	Wire rope	$ 679.22
Rice	19,370.33	Wrought iron	16,353.27
Cement	2,548.80	Cutlery	13,000.28
Soda ash	1,628.29	Files	1,620.58
Caustic soda	6,742.28	Steel	10,973.22
Coffee	54,247.59	Fire arms	911.75
Bleach'd cottons	29,926.94	Pig lead	2,819.18
Printed cottons	56,910.50	Lead pipe	2,069.62
Cotton hosiery	20,421.66	Calf skins	2,425.25
Cotton velvets	11,519.31	White lead	1,680.36
Other mfs. cotton	36,171.41	Salt	28,614.04
Earthen-ware	6,029.65	Dress skins	157,209.60
China-ware	948.69	Silk ribbons	106,341.60
Fancy goods	19,799.53	Silk velvets	15,303.00
Herring	1,271.25	Brandy	37,182.51
Mackerel	373.00	Gin and whiskey	12,431.36
Codfish	587.50	Rum	2,486.30
Linens	30,823.70	Wine	31,521.52
Fruits and nuts	27,083.58	Tin-plate	5,581.55
Window glass	3,223.27	Cigars	75,533.55
Plate glass	35,776.38	Lumber	79,428.59
Hops	916.40	Willow-ware	260.05
Manufac'd India rubber	2,436.83	Carpets	44,791.04
Philosophical instruments	92.00	Dress goods	314,487.55
Bar iron	4,792.86	Cloths	22,810.79
Pig iron	96,345.80	Shawls	11,964.14
Railroad iron	131,943.72	Tea	63,220.70
		Sugar	3,538.91
Total			$1,737,898.06

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and lower. No. 2 spring sold at $1.20⅛@1.20⅜ seller the month, and $1.21⅛@1.22 seller February, both closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and a shade easier, at 30⅛@30⅜c seller the month, and 31@31⅛c seller February. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand at $1.78@1.83 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—Are in fair request on both local and shipping account. The offerings of choice hand-picked are rather light. Other grades are in moderate supply. We again quote: Navies at $2.50@2.60; fair to prime, $2.00@2.35; common to medium, $1.25@1.75.

BUTTER—A fair amount of trading was done in this article to-day, and prices were again quoted steady for all grades, except medium, which is more or less neglected, and is easy. The demand for choice dairy is sufficient to keep the market bare of such, and holders are asking and obtaining full former rates. We repeat our list: Good to choice roll, 18@22c; strictly choice dairy packed, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Grain bags are still very firm, and under a better demand, would probably advance a trifle; but there is no considerable movement at present, and values remain nominally unchanged. Burlaps and gunnies are in demand at the quoted prices. Wool sacks remain inactive: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Are very quiet, the cold weather of the past few days has caused an extreme dulness in this department. We continue to quote: Stucco, $.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@95.00; building brick (common), 11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00 del.; Milwaukee, $33.00 del.; Racine, $30.00 del.; Hilsdale, $25.00 del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	14.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	15.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	17.00
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	18.50
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	20.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	22.00
28x36 to 28x44	15.00	24.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	26.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	27.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	28.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	34.00
26x60 to 40x60	....	38.00
	....	40.00

BROOM CORN—The better qualities continue to meet with a fair inquiry. Strictly choice green hurl is very scarce, and would bring 7@7½c; other grades are abundant, and almost unsalable. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c ℔ lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3, do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—The canned goods trade continues quiet; but there is beginning to be rather more inquiry, and the tone of the market seems a shade firmer. Below are the prices current:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.05
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.30@ 1.50

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.00@11.00
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	5.75@ 6.25
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.00@ 9.00
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.00@ 5.50
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.00@ 8.00
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.50@ 5.00
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50

CHEESE—This staple remains dull, there being only a light inquiry either on local or interior account. Prices, however, are working a little firmer. A slight advance has recently been established at the East, and, in anticipation of a better demand by and by, dealers no longer seem disposed to urge sales at a concession. Following are the quotations: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—Remains firm as previously quoted. A fair number of orders were placed at the annexed range of prices: Lehigh lump, $13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00@10.50; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—There was no change. Packers' goods meet with a moderate demand; other descriptions are in light request. We again quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.35; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m; bucked staves, $27.00@31.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ℔ m.

EGGS—There was a fair inquiry for fresh, and they are quotable at 28@29c, with a few sales at 30c. Pickled are quotable at 20@24c. The receipts are light, but there is a fair supply. Sales include: 2,100 doz fresh (guaranteed) at 29@30c; 1,500 doz at 28c; 25 pkgs pickled at 22@24c; 5 brls at 22c.

FEATHERS—Continue in fair request. The offerings are moderate. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Prime live geese at 66@68c from first hands; jobbing prices 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c.

FISH—A gradual improvement is noticeable in the demand for fish. Orders from the interior trade are coming in more freely, and the market is sensibly firmer than at the close of last week. We repeat our quotations of yesterday: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, sealed, 42@45c; codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $5.50@5.75; box Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trading was again reported slack, and the easy feeling prevalent for the past fortnight or more is still a feature of the market. There was no quotable change, but orders were generally filled at something of a concession. We repeat our list: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@24c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western 5½@6c; Michigan, 6½@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 12@14c; pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GAME—Was in moderate local demand. The market is liberally supplied. Prices range about the same as yesterday, although if the receipts of grouse and quail should be large next week, as many anticipate on account of the storm, prices will probably range still lower, as the Eastern markets are also weak and depressed. Sales include 88 doz prairie chickens at $3.00; 30 doz do at $2.75; 135 doz quail at $1.10; 45 doz do at $1.05; 165 doz at $1.00; 8 doz mallard ducks at $3.35; 30 doz rabbits at 75c; 100 doz do at 65c; 60 doz at 50c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples and cranberries are in moderate request on local account. The offerings are fair. Lemons, oranges, and pears are in the usual demand, the supply is light but adequate. We quote: Apples at $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; $3.00@3.25 in car lots; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@11.50 per brl; wild do at $7.50@8.00; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at $6.00@7.00 per box; oranges, Valencia, at $10.00@12.00 per case; Malaga grapes at $7.00@8.00 per keg. Sales include 180 brls apples at $3.30@3.50; 65 brls at $3.00; 15 brls choice cranberries at $10.50@11.50; 10 brls slightly frosted at $7.00.

GROCERIES—A quiet day was passed in this department, and values were not subjected to any appreciable change. There is decided firmness in the market for coffees, and with a better demand prices would probably advance. Soaps and sugars continue easy. Rice, spices, syrups, and other goods rule steady. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24@25c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 23@23½c; prime Rio, 22½@22¾c; good do, 21½@21¾c; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23½@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13¾@13⅞c; A, standard, 12¾@12⅞c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12½@12⅝c; extra C, 12@12½c; C, No. 2, 11¾@12c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10½@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11¼c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11½c; do prime, 10¾@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, 1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 63@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Only a small amount of trading was done in this staple, and former quotations were unchanged. Receipts were moderate, but quite equal to the wants of the trade. Wholesale dealers are paying the following,—cars to contain 18,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue firm. A good demand still exists, and sales were readily effected at the quoted prices. We repeat our list, as follows: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9½@10c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—The receipts are light as usual, at this season, and there is not much inquiry for any grades, although choice white comb in small cases is salable whenever offered. Strained is quite plenty and dull. Prices range as follows: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades at 20@25c; inferior and strained honey at 12½@18c.

HOPS—Were in moderate request. Dealers are quite firm in their views, the supply of domestic hops being limited. A few foreign hops are offered on this market. Very choice Western are held at 50c. We again quote: Prime hops at 40@45c; fair to good, 30@35c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 40@50c; English, 50@55c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no particular change. The demand is light but steady, and merchants now look for a gradual increase in trade. Rates are unchanged, as follows:

Flat iron	5	@ 5 2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5	6-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Light bands	5	@ 6 2-10	rates
Hoops	5	5-10@ 6 5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@ 5 8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5	6-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Ovals	5	6-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5	9-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@ 7½	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron		20c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		15c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—Was again quoted quiet, with prices firm and unchanged:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	23@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Trade at the lumber yards was dull, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@32.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ℔ m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@46.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues light and prices are without variation. A firm tone pervades the market for metals. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAVAL STORES—There is no demand for these goods at this season, and we nominally quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@ 22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17	@ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@6.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.50	@7.50
Tar, ℔ brl	6.50	@7.50

NAILS—Were dull. We continue to quote at $5.75 rates, with 12½c off to the trade, as follows: 10d, per keg, $5.75 rates; 8d, do, $6.00; 6d, do, $6.25; 4d do, $6.50; 3d, do, $7.25; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $9.00; clinch, $8.00. 12½c off to the trade.

OILS—Business in this department remains quiet. Carbon, lard, and linseed met with a fair demand, but other descriptions were but little inquired for. We quote: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80@85c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c; naphtha, 63° gravity, 25c; naphtha common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The market was dull at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

POULTRY—Desirable lots are in demand, with the market rather sparingly supplied. Common and frozen stock is plenty. Prices rule about the same as on Friday. Turkeys quotable at 10@12½c; chickens, $2.00@3.75; geese, $7.50@9.50; ducks, $3.50@4.50. Sales include: 3,000 lbs choice turkeys at 12½c; 1,100 lbs do at 12c; 400 lbs at 10@11c; 25 doz choice chickens at $3.50@3.75; 30 doz at $3.00@3.25; 23 doz at $2.00@2.75; 5 doz choice geese at $9.00@9.50; 4 doz do poor at $7.00@8.00; 5 doz choice ducks at $4.00.

POTATOES—Car-lots was dull at 70c. The retail demand was fair, and prices rule steady at 75@85c. We note sales of 380 bu from store at 80@85c; 50 bu at 75c; 1 car at 69c on track.

SALT—The inquiry for salt was moderate, but present prices are fully sustained, stocks being exceedingly light. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS—The average demand at this season prevailed, values ruling steady as follows:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x16	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x8	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x8	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
10x16	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—There was a fair inquiry for timothy to-day and the market was firm at $3.00@3.30. Clover was in better demand and steadier. Sales were made at $4.90@5.10 for ordinary, and $5.50@5.65 for mammoth. Flax sold in a small way at $1.62½. We report sales of 64 bags prime timothy at $3.30; 56 bags do good at $3.25; 22 bags do fair at $3.15; 19 bags at $3.05; 50 bags choice clover at $5.10; 90 bags good clover at $5.00; 17 bags common at $4.90; 35 bags mammoth at $5.65; 35 bags do at $5.50; 21 bags flax at $1.62½.

TEAS—Dealers report the market moderately active, and firm at the following quotations: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 50@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quiet and steady. We quote:

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Remains quiet and firm at the following prices: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There were no new features to note. The demand was moderate and the market is firm, particularly for the fine and medium grades. We again quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	56@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	56@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@52c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@52c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@35c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Jan. 12.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,080	12,704	228
Tuesday	2,177	38,169	2,089
Wednesday	1,325	28,408	861
Thursday	1,519	22,594	1,411
Friday	2,291	18,380	289
Saturday	2,000	18,500	1,200
Total	10,392	128,755	6,078
Last week	8,601	79,469	4,460
Week before last	5,755	70,508	3,668
Since Jan. 1	18,993	208,224	10,538
Same time last year	17,085	180,191	15,473

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Monday	829	1,645	....
Tuesday	662	1,666	....
Wednesday	796	3,425	1,215
Thursday	535	1,936	707
Friday	1,068	2,313	1,467
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	3,890	10,985	3,389
Last week	4,558	16,197	2,966

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ℔ 100 lbs	37½c
To Dunkirk, ℔ 100 lbs	35c
To Cleveland	25c
To Toledo and Detroit	20c

MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

Cattle, ℔ car	20,000 lbs
Horses, ℔ car	20,000 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ℔ car	22,000 lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ℔ car	14,000 lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ℔ car	18,000 lbs
Single-deck car, ℔ car	14,000 lbs

CATTLE—In this branch of trade the past week has been more active than any of its half-dozen predecessors, and a firmer, healthier tone has pervaded the market. This favorable change was the direct result of the improved condition of the markets below, and the light receipts and excellent quality of the stock offered for sale. The small number of beeves forwarded eastward from here during last week and the preceeding one, gave the sea-board markets the much needed opportunity to dispose of the surplus meats that had accumulated during the holidays, and under the temporary scarcity that existed there during the first half of the present week, prices advanced sharply at all points. This brought out a full attendance of shippers, and since Tuesday the demand for the better grades of stock has been quite urgent; so much so that the supply proved inadequate, and sellers were enabled to work up prices to the extent of 25@35c per 100 lbs. The intense cold weather prevalent during a portion of the week, and the lack of adequate transportation facilities somewhat retarded operations on the part of shippers, but they have managed to get all their stock forwarded, and at the close very few droves, suitable for shipment East, remain in the yards. Cars are now becoming a little more plentiful, and, with a promise of milder weather, the immediate future of the market has a favorable look for sellers, though large receipts would not only check the upward tendency of prices, but would, in all probability, cause a reaction. Local butchers have been liberal operators, and fair to good fat cows and fleshy steers and oxen have commanded good prices. Stockers are also in good request, and sell steadily at $3.00@3.50 for common, and at $3.75@4.00 for good to prime. Veal calves are salable at $3.50@5.75 for poor to choice qualities. There is an increasing supply of new milch cows, but prices keep well up, and may be quoted steady at $20.00@45.00 per head—the outside quotation for choice. The supply of Texas cattle continues moderate, and the offerings are mostly of good quality. Sales have been effected at $2.50@3.00 for poor; at $3.25@3.50 for medium, and at $3.75@4.75 for good to really choice. To-day there was fair activity, both on local and Eastern account, and the supply, though liberal for a Saturday, was readily disposed of at the prices current earlier in the week. Following are the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.75

HOGS—The arrivals during the week under review have been 128,755, against 79,469 last week, and 70,508 week before last. The market opened active and firm, and continued so throughout, with prices generally firm. The heavy receipts of Tuesday were taken advantage of by buyers, and a slight decline was forced, but under the diminished receipts of the succeeding days the market recovered, and closes firm at something of an advance on last week's prices. The operations of shippers were curtailed by the scarcity of cars, their purchases reaching only about 13,000 head, but the packing demand was urgent, and proved sufficient to prevent any considerable accumulation, each day's arrivals being well taken up. The market opened firm at $3.70@4.00, declined on Tuesday to $3.65@3.90, and, during Wednesday and Thursday advanced to $3.75@4.10, at which range it closes firm, with only a few remaining in the pens unsold. Light smooth even lots have commanded the best prices, such being in good demand on New York and Canadian account, at $3.90@4.10. With a few exceptions packers have not paid over $4.00, while the bulk of their purchases were within the range of $3.80@3.90. Large receipts are looked for during next week and the following one, but the market has held up so well under the large arrivals of the past half dozen days that sellers seem to feel confident of their ability to sustain present prices. On the other hand buyers predict a reaction, and between the two opinions Western shippers will have to exercise their own judgment.

To-day there was an active demand, and the advanced prices of yesterday and Thursday were firmly sustained, sales making at $3.75@3.85 for common; at $3.90@3.95 for medium to good, and at $4.00@4.10 for choice to extra. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
56	218	$3.85	151	265	$3.90	110	224	$3.90
50	249	3.85	146	298	4.00	44	294	4.00
47	309	3.90	50	336	3.90	42	361	4.00
45	346	3.95	64	201	4.10	59	268	3.90
52	283	3.95	47	285	3.90	22	346	3.90
39	203	4.05	182	317	3.90	51	314	4.10
48	333	3.95	51	270	3.90	49	424	4.10
102	265	3.90	106	273	3.90	49	220	3.90
84	369	4.00	60	249	4.00	112	268	3.90
59	327	4.00	56	176	4.10	138	216	4.10
59	398	3.95	193	298	3.90	74	210	4.10
76	314	3.90	74	203	4.00	92	248	3.90
114	279	3.95	136	351	4.05	99	279	3.90
50	283	3.87½	53	209	3.90	52	267	3.90

SHEEP—The demand and supply have been pretty evenly balanced, and prices have not been subjected to any material fluctuation, ruling firm at $3.25@3.50 for poor, at $3.75@4.25 for common to medium, and at $4.50@5.25 for good to choice. A few extra fetched higher figures, but most of the week's business was transacted within the range of $3.75@4.75. Shippers and local butchers competed for the offerings, the former securing the larger portion. The market closed firm at the above quotations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—11 a. m.—Flour 28s 6d@29s. Wheat, winter, 12s @12s 2d; spring, 11s 8d@12s 3d; white, 12s 6d@12s 7d; club, 13s@13s 3d. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 37s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 11—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; account, 92⅛@92¼; 5-20s of '65, 93¼; do of '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 89⅛; new 5s, 90⅛; Erie, 49⅛.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1 per cent lower than the bank rate.

Tallow, 44s 3d.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Rentes, 53f 77 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—Cotton, flat and prices irregular; middling upland, 10¼; Orleans, 10½. Sales, 8,000 bales; for speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Wheat—Red winter, 12s@12s 2d. Flour, 28s 6d@29s. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Lard, 38s. Cheese, 66s. Cumberland middles, 34s 6d; short ribs, 35s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The week closes with a quiet but steady market for all descriptions of goods. Bleached, brown, and colored cottons remain very strong, and stocks in first hands are exceptionally light. Rolled jaconets are scarce and firm. Light weight of cassimeres, Meltons, and suitings are in increased request at about last year's prices. Foreign goods were dull. The imports of dry goods for the week were slightly over $1,500,000.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11.—Crude petroleum quiet and weak at $2.35; refined Philadelphia, 27c; New York, 27½c; on cars here for Western trade, 19½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; receipts, 3,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.95@6.50; common to good extra, $7.10@7.65; good to choice, $7.65@8.00; white wheat extra, $7.75@9.50; extra Ohio, $7.30@9.50; St. Louis, $7.65@13.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat steady; receipts, 21,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.64@1.65; mixed spring, $1.61; No. 1 and No. 2 spring, mixed, $1.65; red winter, $1.70@1.85; white Western, $1.90@1.95. Rye scarce and firm. Barley quiet. Malt firm; Western, $1.?? Corn heavy; receipts, 20,000 bu; old and new Western mixed, 66@66½c; yellow, 67@67½c. Oats firmer; receipts, 29,000 bu; new mixed Western, 48½@49½c; black, 47@49c; white, 52@53c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 37@37½.

HAY—Firm.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

LEATHER—In good demand at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—Held firmly; tubbed, 65@80c; Ohio, 68c.

GROCERIES—Coffee very firm at 16@19c. Sugar unchanged. Molasses quiet and firm; New Orleans, 66@70c. Rice steady, 7¾@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9⅞@10⅛c; refined, 21⅛@21½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and firm at 61½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.75@14.00; prime mess, $14.00@14.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; shoulders, for January 5 1-16c; spot, 5½c. Middles firm; long clear, 7c; for February and March, 7c; long and short clear, for next week, 7¼c. Lard firmer; steam, 8¼@8½c; kettle, 8½@8¾c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Lower at 94¼@95c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; family, $9.75.

PROVISIONS—Meats easier at 4½@5c, and 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—Molasses firmer; fair to choice, 54@60c. Coffee firm at 16¼@19c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Moderately active; sales, 7,500 bales; good ordinary, 17¾c; low middling, 18¾c; middling, 19¼c; middling Orleans, 19½c. Receipts, 4,158 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,157 bales; to the continent, 573. Stock, 165,134.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; superfine, $4.50@6.62½; extras, $7.50@8.75. Wheat firm; red, $1.95@2.00; white, $2.05@2.10. Rye, 92@95c. Corn dull; yellow, 65@66c; new, 60@62c; white, 62@64c. Oats tending higher; white, 51@53c; mixed Western, 45@50c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; old mess pork, $13.50; new, $13.50.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½@15c; refined, 27c.

WHISKEY—Steady; 95½@96c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, nominally lower; No. 1 red winter, $1.70; No. 2 $1.65. Corn quiet. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined dull and heavy; standard white, in car lots, held at 21@21½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady for spot; options lower; extra white Michigan, $1.86; amber Michigan, $1.67¼; spot, $1.67¼; seller January, $1.69¼; seller February, No. 1 red, $1.69; No. 2 do, $1.61¼. Corn steady; high mixed, 38c; old, 39½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 32@32½c.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.65@4.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11.—Little doing. Corn—Sales 3,000 bu high mixed, to arrive, 50c on track, and 2,500 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 52c in railroad elevators. Rest nominally unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.—FLOUR—Firm; extra family, $6.75.

PROVISIONS—Strong and tending higher; mess pork, $12.50. Bulk shoulders, 4¼@4½c; clear rib, 6¼@6½c; clear sides, 6⅝@6¾c, loose; for round lots higher, packed. Bacon shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c, packed. Lard, 7¾@8c.

HOGS—Firm at $3.90@4.10. Receipts, 2,355.

WHISKEY—Steady, 89@90c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 11.—COTTON—Quiet and firm; good ordinary, 18c; low middling, 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher at $6.00@9.50. Corn meal—None here. Corn 55c in store. Oats—None here.

HAY—Scarce and firm at $31.00@32.00.

BRAN—Firm.

PROVISIONS—Bulk shoulders, 4½@4¾c, clear rib, 6¼@6⅝c. Lard, 8½@9½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and firm; offerings light; only sample lots selling. Corn firm; No. 2, 31c on east track; 32c in east elevator; 29c in warehouse here. Oats unsettled; some sales higher; No. 2, 27½c in east elevator. Barley, nothing doing. Rye firm; No. 2, 73c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, nominally at $12.00. Bulk meats active, but most sales on p. t.; loose clear rib, seller February, sold at 6c. Bacon more active, but most sales on p. t.; small packed lots shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 7¼@7½c; clear, 7¾@8c. Lard quiet; steam 7½c; kettle, 7¾c.

HOGS—Lower, at $3.50@3.85. Receipts, 8,375.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat firm, unchanged. Other grains steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Buoyant; pork nominal at $12.50. Lard excited and higher; kettle, 7¾c, held higher; steam, 7¼@7½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6@6¼c; clear, 6½c; all fully cured. Bacon firm; stock light; out of smoke, shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c asked. Green meats firm; shoulders, 3¾@3⅞c; clear rib, 5¼c. Hams, 9@9½c for 17 to 14 lbs average.

HOGS—Strong; $4.10@4.25. Receipts, 5,700.

WHISKEY—Firm; 89c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm; mixed Western, 63c. Oats in good demand; Western mixed, 46@47c; white, 51@54c. Rye at $1.00@1.05.

PROVISIONS—Were buoyant; mess pork $13.75@14.00. Bulk meats firmer; none offering. Bacon shoulders, 5¼@5½c; rib sides, 7¼@7½c; clear 8c; new hams, 11½@15c. Lard firmer at 8¼@8½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 96.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.70. Corn steady at 60c. Barley held at $1.06 for Bay Quinte.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1.28½; No. 2 at $1.21. Oats in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 25½c. Corn steady; No. 2 at 34c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 66c. Barley steady; No. 2 at 73c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 150 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; extra white at $1.89; No. 1 do at $1.78; amber at $1.62. Corn steady at 41c. Oats in good demand at 33½@34c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.65.

FIRE UNDERWRITING.

Its Early Operations in the United States.

Progress During Twenty-Year Periods From 1791 to 1870.

The Origin of the Agency System---General Agents and Brokers.

Their Relation to Local Communities---State Legislation on Insurance.

The immense proportions attained by Fire Underwriting, its relations to commerce, and the severe shocks which it has so nobly sustained within the past two years, render it worthy of a fuller investigation than is usually accorded. There are now in the United States over seven hundred fire insurance companies, with aggregate assets of fully $150,000,000. Of this number 250 do an agency business, the remainder being restricted in their operations to their own respective localities. The amount paid annually as premiums for Fire Insurance is not far from seventy-five millions.

EARLY TRANSACTIONS

in this business prior to the Revolution no record exists, but there can be no doubt that something was done in cities and the oldest settlements, by mutual organizations. The oldest existing company is the Knickerbocker of New York, which commenced business in the year 1787. The Insurance Company of North America, and the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, both of Philadelphia, the Equitable Society, and the Mutual Insurance Society, of Richmond, were established in 1794. All of these are still in existence, and in prosperous condition. The Washington, of Providence, Rhode Island, organized in 1799, and the Norwich, of Connecticut, 1805, were among the companies destroyed by the Chicago fire. The Massachusetts Mutual Fire, of Boston, founded in 1798, went down in the recent catastrophe in that city, having successfully battled with the conflagrations of three quarters of a century. Perhaps the most prosperous period for fire underwriting was

FROM 1791 TO 1810.

inclusive. Besides a number of mutual companies, there were stock companies with capitals of $300,000 to $1,000,000, and the business was conducted in a broad commercial spirit. Rates of premium were high, and without any organized combination of the underwriters, were uniformly sustained, because they were deemed essential to safety and profit, and because it was considered beneath the dignity of an insurance officer to obtain patronage by undselling his neighbor. The following offices, in addition to those already named, commenced during this epoch, and are still in existence:

Providence (R. I.) Mutual	1820
Union Mutual of Philadelphia	1804
Eagle Insurance Company, New York	1806
Baltimore Insurance Company	1807
Hartford Insurance Company	1810
American Insurance Company, Philadelphia	1810

FROM 1810 TO 1830.

The success thus far obtained by a wholesome conservatism and judicious management gave rise, during the next twenty years (1811 to 1830) to a host of small companies who were unwilling to acquire patronage by slow processes, and a reduction of rates of premium was the result. A scramble for business ensued, in which the elder offices were compelled to join, or else retire from the field. This was the commencement of an unhealthy competition which has ever since existed, and at times threatened the destruction of the whole system of underwriting. The immediate effects, however, were not so disastrous as might have been apprehended. Rates had been heavily loaded, and perhaps they were subject to some abatement, and in other directions a reasonable degree of conservatism was exercised, so that the failure of some of the younger companies, and a decrease in the surplus funds of older ones, were for the time the worst results experienced. During this term of years the following companies were organized:

Ætna, of Hartford, Conn.;	1819
Delaware, of Wilmington, Del.;	1826
American, Boston;	1826
Boylston, Neptune, Manufacturers', Franklin, National, and Washington, of Boston;	1826
Mechanics', Elizabeth Mutual, and Newark Mutual, of New Jersey;	1826
Albany, of Albany, N. Y.;	1826
Firemen's, Howard, North River, and United States, of New York City;	1826
Cincinnati Insurance Company and Firemen's, of Cincinnati, Ohio;	1826
Pennsylvania Insurance Company and Fire Association of Philadelphia; and Vermont Mutual, of Montpelier.	1826

FROM 1830 TO 1850.

Commencing with 1831, the next period of twenty years witnessed an increased competition and a greater demoralization in the business of fire insurance, resulting in terrible loss and disaster. The great fires in New York, 1835, loss, $15,000,000; Charleston, S. C., 1838, loss, $3,000,000; Pittsburgh, 1845, loss, $10,000,000; New York, 1845, loss, $6,000,000; Albany, 1848, loss, $3,000,000; St. Louis, 1849, loss, $3,000,000; Philadelphia, 1850, loss, $1,000,000, made heavy drafts, which the premium receipts, greatly decreased by rivalry, were inadequate to meet, and hundreds of companies failed. Many millions of capital were swept out of existence, and the formation of new companies was discouraged for a time. In a country of rapid growth, however, so important an interest could not long be neglected, and about the year 1853 companies began to be organized, and by far the largest number of those now in existence have commenced business since that date.

FROM 1850 TO 1870.

The twenty years commencing with 1851 and ending with 1870 would show in the aggregate an unprofitable result. The first decade, however, was a more prosperous period than the second. Summing up the entire results of eighty years, there can be no doubt that the entire amount of premiums received by all the companies have been inadequate to pay the losses and expenses. This at first may seem incredible; but when it is known that fully one thousand companies have failed within that time, many of which paid little or nothing upon their liabilities, it will be seen that the existence of seven hundred companies at the present time is not inconsistent with the statement that the business in the aggregate has been unprofitable. The experience of one hundred leading companies, aged from 5 to 50 years, averaging 30 years, beginning with their organization and ending Jan. 1, 1871, is as follows:

Premium receipts	$316,184,068
Losses paid	186,675,590

These figures do not include the unparalleled losses at Chicago and Boston, and yet it will be seen that the percentage of loss has been nearly 60 per cent of premium receipts. The average expenses are 33 per cent, which, added to losses, would leave the average profit of one hundred successful companies about 7 per cent. It will now be easy to believe that, in the aggregate experience of all, including the hundred which have failed, this small margin of profit would be swallowed up. There have been notable instances of companies whose profits have been very large, but these are the exceptions which prove the rule.

It is most unfortunate that the fire underwriters have never united in a classification of their combined experience respecting the various classes of risks insured, from which some approximate idea of the cost of insuring each class might be obtained. It will be said that the unprecedented conflagrations already referred to would upset all such calculations, but, on the contrary, they should be included, and rates based upon such computations might safely be relied on for the future. Obvious as is the necessity for united action in this matter, all efforts to bring it about have proved unavailing. Each company jealously conceals its own stock of information, and prefers to proceed with no certain data for a guide, rather than contribute to anything calculated to benefit its rivals.

"BOARDS."

Every few years rates become depressed to a ruinous point, and then a hasty organization is affected among the leading offices, for the purpose of securing a uniform advance. It is not too much to say that these combinations are temporary makeshifts necessitated by a want of skill in management, that they are usually of short duration, that they invariably terminate in ill feeling among the members, and in every case charges of bad faith are freely bandied. If the time and expense attending such spasmodic efforts had been devoted to compiling statistics of experience for the benefit of all the companies, the body of underwriters would voluntarily charge adequate rates for risks assumed, and the public would easily be educated, from reliable data presented in an intelligible form, to the necessity of paying for insurance its full worth. It is not true that Boards of Underwriters are monopolies. We have seen that successful companies make, in the aggregate, only a small margin of profit, and, in the absence of rates established upon definite calculations, the most conservative are subjected to a powerful competition, which they are often powerless to resist. Thus rates become reduced, as has been stated, until combination or ruin seem the only alternatives. If companies have been affording insurance for less than it is worth, it is but natural that when they combine they should endeavor to compensate themselves for past loss as well as for present liability, but such a combination is not likely to become a monopoly, because of the general want of confidence among its members. They argue that, if prices are advanced too largely, a tempting margin will be offered to those disposed to secretly "cut" rates. Still, it may well be questioned whether it would not be better to let the mad race for business continue until a sufficient number of companies had been destroyed to furnish valuable examples to the survivors, to show the public the dangers of cheap insurance, and afford an example to those who might be tempted to hastily embark in so precarious a business without due regard to the laws of profit and loss.

FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES

are "fearfully and wonderfully made." The various questions which have arisen in the adjustment of losses in past years, are sought to be provided for in numerous "conditions," printed usually in the finest type. These conditions are so complicated that the most erudite lawyer, after carefully attempting to master them, might well exclaim, with Saint Paul, "Who is sufficient for these things?" They baffle analysis, and furnish many hooks for unscrupulous agents or shyster attorneys to hang quibbles upon. Yet, to the credit of the Underwriters, it must be admitted that they seldom resort to litigation, and usually wave technicalities, unless apparent fraud is involved. It is indeed surprising that so little litigation grows out of insurance contracts. As a rule, fair claims for loss are audited and promptly paid.

THE AGENCY SYSTEM

is purely American, having originated with the Hartford companies within half a century. In England when a company desires to extend its business, a certain amount of capital stock is placed among influential residents of the localities where it is desired to operate, and branch offices are established each of which is under the control of Directors or a salaried manager. A want of capital has prevented a similar system from being generally adopted in this country, and some plan had to be devised by which companies could extend their business and secure at once the general distribution of their risks, and an increased premium income. The Hartford companies were the first to employ agents, and the compensation agreed upon was a fixed per centage of premiums, and this has been adopted by all companies doing an agency business. There can be no doubt that very great evils have grown out of this method of compensation. A company having to select five hundred representatives to act in different localities must put up with such men as can be obtained, and will frequently deceived as to their reliability. The company's interest is to insure only desirable risks, while the agent's would seem to be in obtaining as many risks as possible, regardless of their desirability, in order to increase his commissions. Honorable agents will endeavor to protect the interests of their companies, to the detriment of their own, but what man is not influenced, at least unconsciously, by self interest? very many disastrous conflagrations have been owing to the greed of agents who urge over-insurance upon small merchants, who were thereby tempted to commit the crime of arson. Managers of companies fully understand this difficulty, and endeavor to obviate it by a close and strict supervision of risks at the home office, and by travelling agents, but a large volume of business made up of petty details can only be properly scrutinized by those who are on the ground, and familiar with all the facts connected with each risk. The requirement of daily reports from each agent of all risks assumed has been of great advantage to companies, enabling them to promptly cancel such policies as are deemed undesirable. The agent's commissions were formerly *ten per cent*, but of late years *fifteen per cent* has usually been paid. Action was recently taken by the National Board of Underwriters reducing commissions to the old rate, but no one believes that anything practical will result.

Companies facilitate their operations by the means of

GENERAL AGENTS,

located at central points, to whom local agents report. The pioneer in this department was the Protection, of Hartford, a company now forgotten, but which operated for 26 years, failing in 1854. Its principal general agency was at Cincinnati, and embraced all the Western and Southern States. Connected with the Cincinnati office, at the time of the Protection's failure, was J. B. Bennett, a young man scarcely 30, who subsequently became widely known as an underwriter. He obtained an appointment as General Agent for the Ætna, of Hartford, with control of the territory embraced in the Northwestern, Middle, and Southern States. The capital of the company at that time was only $900,000, and its stock was offered for sale at 66 cents on the dollar. In sixteen years Mr. Bennett had received about twenty millions of dollars in premiums, paid sixteen millions for losses and expenses, and remitted four millions of net profits to the home office. Chicago is now considered the most desirable location for a General Agency. The following companies require Western and Southern Agents to report to Managers in this city: Hartford, Union, of Bangor, Girard, of Philadelphia, North Missouri, Allemania, of Cleveland, Royal, of England.

BROKERAGE

in fire insurance was unknown, except, perhaps, in New York and Philadelphia, until within a few years. It grew out of the practice of employing solicitors to obtain business for companies, which is also of modern introduction. Formerly, an underwriter, like a lawyer, waited to be applied to for his services by those desiring them, but in the course of time enterprising men were put into the field to drum up trade. These were employed on commission, and it soon became apparent that a solicitor could act for two or more companies as easily as for one. Very soon solicitors adopted the name of brokers, soliciting business on their own account and placing it with various companies. The latter began to bid for the patronage of the brokers in various ways, and in proportion as they displayed an anxiety for favors, the brokers became exacting and dictatorial. Things have been carried to such a pitch that insurance officers have felt compelled to accept every considerable risks from brokers for fear of giving them offence and losing their patronage. Many attempts have been made by the underwriters to abolish the system of brokerage, but without success. It is not confined to insurance, but belongs to every branch of commerce. If it were not useful it would be abandoned. It needs control, and, like the fiery element, is a good servant but a bad master. Underwriters who can be bullied or intimidated by brokers are unfit for their positions. In large cities where distances must be overcome and transactions multiplied, insurance brokers are indispensable, and they often furnish the merchant with valuable information and advice.

One of the greatest obstructions to the operations of insurance companies is the

UNFRIENDLY LEGISLATION

between different States. In some cases very large deposits are required, the intention being to prohibit outside companies from doing business in the State, and allow free scope to local institutions. The latter, however, dwindle for want of competition, as may be seen to-day in the State of Mississippi, which has pursued this policy of requiring a large deposit, and has now only one company located within its borders, and that a very small one, to show as the result of its fostering care. The following extract, from a leading insurance authority, may be of interest in this connection:

It is undoubtedly for the true interests of the nation, even if it were not a matter of comity and constitutional obligation, that the citizens of each State should be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States; and the insurance corporations of each State should be allowed to compete freely with those of every other, sharing the same benefits and privileges, and limited and controlled by the same restrictions and regulations, subject only, to such reasonable rules for their management as each State in the exercise of its sound discretion may deem expedient and necessary. The field for the beneficent operations and future extension of old and tried systems, as well as new plans of insurance development, ought not to be limited by any State lines in our Union, but, discarding all narrow and provincial rivalries and jealousies, a vast continent should be fairly opened for honest and honorable competition; leaving success to reward, as it should, the companies which best subserve the public interest.

THE LAW COURTS.

Saturday's Record of Events in Bankruptcy.

General Notes of Interest to the Public and the Attorneys.

John Daemon, saloon-keeper, Nos. 147 and 149 South Clark street, owed Conrad H. Warneski the sum of $2,500, and not being able to pay, transferred to him by legal conveyance, the tables, chairs, bottles, liquors, bar and fixtures. At the same time he was insolvent, having stopped payment on two bills, drawn by M. M. Smith & Bro., for $553 and $103 which had been accepted by Daeman whilst a resident of Omaha, Neb. The consequence of all which is that said M. M. Smith & Bro. now pray for Daeman's adjudication as a bankrupt, a fate he might have averted had he remained contented with the Nebraska wilds and shunned the fatal allurements of the Genus City.

The creditors of Valentine Giehl, of Metamora, Ill., evidently think that trader's commercial transactions, looked at from a moral standpoint, quite too thin. Among other matters, he has transferred his property to Nicholas Holsinger, alleged to be a creditor, suffered a judgment to be levied on that property in favor of Mary Giehl, and mortgaged his real estate to Franz Giehl. Indeed, Valentine seems to have done little else of late than transfer things to different people, so that when his debts should come to be collected, enough would remain to levy upon. Meanwhile, James Earl, of the same place wants payment of a note for $376.95, and M. Selz & Co., of Chicago, on open account, for $160.50, and as they see no other chance of obtaining even partial settlement, they petition for the adjudication of the man, and for an injunction restraining Mary proceeding with her judgment, and Franz with disposing of that real estate. All of which the Court concurred in.

Albert Rauch petitioned, on Saturday, for the adjudication of Wurzburger & Frank, furniture dealers on South Clark street, claiming as creditors for goods valued at $293.11, and alleging an act of insolvency in the debtors by allowing their goods to be taken by legal powers in favor of Cohn & Buschmeyer, who now have possession of their entire property. The assets are stated at about $1,500, and liabilities at $4,000. The property was siezed on Saturday evening by the Marshal's minions.

Edward B. Sackett, late of Sackett & Beach, files a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. He owes $907 on notes, and about $5,000 of unsecured accounts, nearly all of which are the indebtedness of Sackett & Beach. His assets consist of wearing apparel valued at $200. If there is anything else on the credit side, petitioner is not aware of it, the books and accounts of the firm being all burned up by the October fire.

Eugene V. Roddin, Assignee of the estate of Michael Bunsell, was, on Saturday, given leave to sell, by private contract, the stock of jewelry in the store, and to compromise for the rent of the premises.

The estate of the bankrupt Adolph Herbert was, on Saturday, adjudged capable of paying a dividend of 10 per cent, which was accordingly sanctioned.

Assignee Campbell will report to the creditors of the estate of Stellar this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when they can vote themselves a dividend if they like.

EVERY ONE FOR HIMSELF.

Anne M. Angevine refuses, in a bill praying for an injunction, and so forth, as set forth below, that she bought of Hezakiah Moor and wife, on the 29th October, 1869, Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, in Block 2, Moore's Subdivision of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 38, 14, afterwards borrowing from her uncle, a person named Ostrom, the sum of $450, for which she gave the mortgage to him, as she understood, but which now appears to have been given to Jeremiah Learning, who sold it, on the 3d of October, 1872, to Thomas J. Sutherland, who attended the sale on behalf of the plaintiff to bid on her account, but bought for himself. Sutherland now holds a conveyance of the property, and not unnaturally desires a settlement of his disbursements before he gives up the deed. So plaintiff, who has got into her head that she is account is excessive, petitions the Court to undo all that has been done, and give her a deed *de novo*.

GENERAL NOTES.

Judge Porter, on Saturday morning, decided that under the new statute, where the plaintiff files his affidavit of claim, that the defendant's filing a general affidavit of merits stating that he has a good defence to the plaintiff's cause of action, is not sufficient. His affidavit must state that he has a good defence to the whole of the plaintiff's claim, or if to a part only, to that part.

There will be a call of the general chancery docket in Judge Williams' room Jan. 20, inst., and continuing from day to day till the whole docket is called. Upon said call all cases which have not, in the opinion of the Court, been prosecuted with reasonable diligence, may be dismissed upon motion of the defendant, or the Court will dismiss them upon its own motion, unless good reason to the contrary be shown.

Motions for new trials were made in the Criminal Court, on Saturday, in the cases of DeLavin and Heim, the liquor dealers, who were charged with selling liquor to well known citizens who were also known to them to be drunkards, and taken under advisement.

Judge Tree will try Toomey v. The United States Brick Company to-day, as the witnesses were being gathered together on Saturday.

Judge Gary undid the marriage ties, on Saturday, in the cases of the Turnier couple, the Gersted yokel, and the Prisur pair.

The Thayer & Tobey furniture company, on Saturday, commenced suit in assumpsit, $2,500 damages, against Roddin & Hamilton, in the Circuit Court.

Andrew W. Allen entered confession of judgment on notes of $638.90 and $100, in the Circuit Court, on Saturday, against Stephen F. Norton.

Confession of judgment was entered, on Saturday, in the Superior Court, on a note of $300 given by Allen J. Jackson to Samuel E. Jackson.

McGuire Bros. & Co., on Saturday, replevined John F. Ryan for one barrel of gin, two barrels of whiskey, and one cask of brandy.

No. 41,935, in the Superior Court, was marked "Bollins v. Rollins, suppressed for service."

The Munn & Scott trial (Criminal Court) has been indefinitely continued.

NEW SUITS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

10,758—Cook County National Bank of Chicago v. John W. Tappan, Collector; bill to restrain the collection of taxes on stock.

10,759—Wm. P. Ware, of New York, v. Benj. Lindauer, Meyer E. Lindauer, Liepmann Levi, and Elias M. Rosenblatt; bill for the infringement of a patented ear, cheek, and chin muff.

10,760—Same v. Isaac Koellner; same.

10,761—Same v. Isadore Eisenstadt; same.

10,762—Same v. L. J. Zeiner and Joseph Brunswick; same.

10,763—Same v. Wolf Marks and Morris Marks; same.

10,764—Same v. Agustustus N. Eddy, James S. Harvey and John F. Carter.

10,765—Same v. Chas. B. Brownson, Wm. H. Brownson, and Wm. Hayden; same.

10,766—Henry P. Ware v. Hy. M. Marks; same.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

5,538—Crawford v. Bradley; appeal.

5,539—Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company v. Eugene V. Roddin and James S. Hamilton; assumpsit; $2,500.

5,540—Patrick Colman v. Honorah McKay, Mary E. Kelly, William J. Kelly, her husband, Susanna, Caroline, Morgan L., and Samuel M., Earnshaw, and Zella McKay; bill for specific performance of an agreement by Samuel McKay, deceased, to sell Lots 11 and 12, Block 4, of Brown's Addition to Chicago.

5,541—Andrew W. Allen v. Seymour P. Morton; confession of judgment on a note for $100.

5,542—Same v. Same; same for $638.90.

5,543—People v. Reich et al.; appeal.

5,544—Bracklin v. Reddin et al.; same.

5,545—Northwestern Fertilizing Company v. Board of Trustees and their confederates of Hyde Park; injunction restraining interference with the Company's employes. (See report.)

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

41,929—Britten v. Barlow; appeal.

41,934—Samuel E. Jackson v. Allen J. Jackson; confession on note of $300.

41,935—Elizur D. Seavey and Daniel H. Seavey v. Moses A. Thayer; assumpsit, $1,800.

41,937—Elizur D. Seavey, George F. Seavey, and Charles E. Seavey v. Moses A. Thayer; assumpsit, $1,800.

41,938—Daniel McGuire v. John F. Ryan; replevin.

41,939—Anne M. Angevine v. Jeremiah Learning, Thomas J. Sutherland, and Wm. F. Ostrom; bill to set aside a conveyance of certain lands to Thos. J. Sutherland, for the re-conveyance by Learning of the said lands to the plaintiff, for an account to be taken of moneys due under a deed from the petitioner and her husband to said Learning, and to restrain all interference with said lands, viz.: Lots 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19, Block 2, in Moore's subdivision of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 38, 14.

AN IOWA TRAGEDY.

Shooting of a School-Teacher by a Young Girl and Her Lover.

From the Cedar Falls (Iowa) Gazette, Jan. 10.

One of the most unprovoked and foul attempts at murder recorded in the annals of crime was perpetrated at our very doors, last Monday, in the broad light of open day. The victim of the shocking tragedy was Byron Wright, and the parties who committed the black-hearted deed were Almira Stickley and a young man named Richard George. The scene of the bloody crime was the house of Mrs. Samuel Stickley, in Cedar City, whose husband died some three years since.

Byron Wright was a resident of Waterloo. Some two months since, he engaged the school at Cedar City. Before his school commenced, he was visited by Almira Stickley, a young girl about 17 years of age, and solicited to come and board at her home. He gave no decided answer. In about a week he was called upon again by the girl and then consented to go home with her. Among the reasons given by the girl for wanting him to board there, was that her mother had a chance to buy a heater and wanted him to occupy the room, and he was offered board by them at two dollars a week.

Soon after Wright had gone to Mrs. Stickley's to board he saw the place he was in, and decided to change, but, for fear of arousing the anger of the family, had delayed making the change. He had finally decided to go to Mrs. Kingsley's, and, when Mrs. Stickley and her daughter learned of his intention, they were very angry. Last Monday morning he slept late, and went to his school without breakfast.

At recess, between 10 and 11 o'clock, feeling faint, he went over to Mrs. Stickley's to get something to eat, and, while seated at the table, Almira came up behind him and shot him in the back of the head. He jumped up and fell on the floor. He attempted to get out, but Richard George rushed out of an adjoining room, and closed the door, refusing to let him out. Wright then went to the window to get air where a broken pane of glass was, and while there was shot in the left side of the head by young George. George and Almira immediately rushed to the barn, hitched up the horses, which were harnessed, and started for town at lightning speed, whipping the horses at almost every step. They drove up opposite J. Cowing's grocery and upset. The girl picked herself up and rushed frantically into James Taggart's grocery. The girl exclaimed as she entered the store: "Mr. Taggart, I've killed our school teacher in Cedar City. I shot him while he was eating his breakfast." "You don't say so," says Taggart, and another gentleman in the store said to her, "Woman, you are crazy." "No, I am not crazy; I borrowed the revolver several days ago with the intention of killing him. I was fighting in self-defence. What can they do with me?" Mr. Taggart said, "You will have to suffer the penalty of the law." Almira and George were taken into custody by the officers; also the mother of the girl.

Wright staggered over to the school-house and, informing the scholars that he was shot, was led into the house of Mr. Davidson, where he remained until Tuesday, and was then removed to Waterloo.

Dr. Robinson, assisted by Dr. Adams, of this city, attended the wounded man, the former accompanying him on his removal to Waterloo.

The affair caused intense excitement, and hundreds of our citizens sought the presence of the dying man.

The statement made by Mr. Wright is corroborated by those of George and the girl Almira. It is, that he went there to board by the inducements offered by Mrs. Stickley, as related above. He continued to board there, and the girl and mother appeared to evince an attachment for him. He decided to change his boarding house, but was afraid of arousing their ire. He had stopped with Mr. Kingsley at times, and whenever he returned to Stickley's they invariably inquired whether he was going to leave. Saturday and Sunday before the tragedy, the mother and daughter repeatedly asked his reason for leaving, and the old lady replied several times that it was cruel for him to go. She said Almira had grown to love him, and it was killing her. Wright replied that he could see no reason for this, as he had never done anything to warrant an attachment of that kind. The old woman and girl would at this time curse him as say "Go! if you want to," and then the girl would cry. To these passionate outbursts he made no reply. Monday at recess he went to Mrs. Stickley's to get something to eat. Almira walked from the sitting-room to the kitchen, and in doing so had to pass the back of his chair. Almira stopped behind him so long it attracted his attention. He said, "Girl, why are you stopping there?" He turned to his table, and no sooner had he done so when he heard the crash of a pistol and felt a bullet enter the back of his brain. Mrs. Stickley had passed into the sitting room. Richard George was in the sitting-room. He saw him just before Almira came into the kitchen. In trying to get to the door he was met by Richard George, who said, "What do you want to go out for? You shan't go out." Wright said he has a good right to go out, as he must have air. Falling to get out, he started to a window where a light was broken out, and, while standing there inhaling air, was shot again on the left side of his head, near his left ear. George retreated. Wright asked the old woman why this was done. She replied, "It serves you right; why have you been making love to Almira?" He replied that he had not.

Wright states that there had nothing passed between him and Almira but pleasantries; that he had never been criminally intimate with her. This is corroborated by the confession of the girl.

To sum up the cause of the murder, it may be briefly stated as we gather from the confession of Almira, Richard George, and statement of Mr. Wright:

George was in love with the girl, while the girl was in love with Wright. Maddened with the knowledge that she could not get Wright, the girl set about to kill him. Incited with love for the girl and jealousy, George became a party to the bloody crime. The whole plot was arranged a week before it was done, by the mother, the daughter, and young man George.

The examination was postponed until to-day, to await the result. The trio were taken by Constables Royce and Leister, on Tuesday, to Waterloo, and lodged in jail.

The prominent actor in this sad tragedy—Mrs. Stickley—is one of the worst characters outside of the Penitentiary. She has been a terror to the neighborhood in which she has lived, and a common nuisance to society wherever known. Her countenance, like that of a demon, is but the index of her life. Her daughter Almira—about 17 years of age—is just such a person as one might expect, brought up under such influences—rash, cruel, head-strong, and dawlish. The man, Richard George, is about 21 years of age. He has been engaged in the harness business in Cedar City. His past career is little known here. When the handcuffs were put on him to go to Waterloo, he bore up under it with stoical indifference.

P. S. Since the above was in type the mother and daughter have made a full confession. They determined some two weeks ago to make Wright marry Almira or kill him, and have been shaping their plans accordingly. The intention was to kill him at noon that day, but coming to the house at recess the bloody act was done then. The young man George also makes a full confession. His object was to get Wright out of the way, that he might marry the girl.

At last reports Wright was still living.

THE CAR PICKPOCKETS.

A Poor Clerk's Story of a Mob on a Third Avenue Car.

To the Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser:

I am one of the old boys, born and bred in this city. I have "run wid der machine," been to the races when the pickpockets "went through" most of the crowd, attended exhibitions of the "manly art of self-defence," and have also attended mass meetings at Tammany Hall, Apollo Hall, and all the other halls. In fact, I have been anywhere and everywhere that any other old stager in these parts has visited, and I never carried a pistol or a dirk knife, nor have I been "beat" in my life until last Saturday night. On that night I played billiards for a Delmonico dinner; I was beaten. After stepping up to the counter and paying for the game, I took a Third Avenue car for home. When I got on the rear platform I found it crowded, and noticed a well dressed colored "friend and brother," a big, short-haired man, with four others of the same sort, beside an old gentleman, with a white neck-tie, and a delicate, effeminate-looking youth. This youth stood against the rear railing, between me and the old gentleman with the white neck-tie. I thought the short-haired men were pickpockets, so I felt for my pocket-book, found it all right, then buttoned up my overcoat, and, like a true "old sport," waited to see the fun. In a few minutes the colored individual shouted, "Stop pushing." The big, short-haired man said, "Shut up, or I'll mash you." Then the pressure became great, and the delicate and effeminate youth by my side said to me, "Oh! they are crushing me!" I said, "My boy, get close to me, I will keep the roughs from hurting you." He answered, "Thank you, sir, I will;" and so he did. The big, short-haired man then made a lunge at the American African, when the old gentleman with the white neck-tie raised his hands and cried out, "Let us have peace—don't strike one of the down-trodden race!" I thought the fun would commence—it looked like a fight.

The youth snuggled up closer and closer to me, and finally screamed out, "Keep the crowd off, or I'll be killed." I got desperate, let go my pocket-book, and with both hands pushed the crowd back. The youth then said to me, "Please pull the bell, sir, this is my street." As he was about to jump off the car he thanked me for my kindness, and I thought him to be a very nice young man. The "colored pussun" and short-haired man soon followed. Then the old man shouted, "Somebody has stolen my watch." There was quite a commotion. After it had somewhat subsided, I said to him, "I guess you are from the country, sir." He answered excitedly and indignantly, "No, sir! to the Manor born, sir? Why do you ask me that question, sir?" I said, "Simply because any yorker ought to know that there was a gang of pickpockets on this platform, and act accordingly."

The old gentleman looked savagely at me and replied: "Sir, the only person who was near my watch-pocket was the youth you was so anxious about." I thrust my hand into my pocket, but my pocketbook was gone.

You may bet that there was some tall language by the undersigned for a few minutes, but I soon reached "my street" and got off the car. As I was about to step on the sidewalk, the old gentleman shouted, while shaking his cane at me: "I believe you know who has got my watch, sir! If I could see a policeman I would have you arrested, sir."

I hastened home, a sadder but wiser man.

Please notify your readers to beware of a delicate and effeminate youth on the rear platform of a city railroad car.

A Sad Case.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

A gentleman from the country on Saturday last reported a most distressing incident of the small-pox terror, which had just occurred in the neighborhood from which he came, only a few miles from this city. An entire household were stricken with the disease. The mother died, while her two daughters were lying at the point of death. No one would come near the place to bury the dead woman, and the husband was compelled not only to perform this sad duty, but to dig the grave for his wife. But before he had finished this sorrowful task he himself was broken out with the pestilence; and the father and children were left to die without the aid of their friends.

Jayne's Expectorant.

I have long known the virtues of Dr. Jaynes Expectorant, and frequently tested them on myself and family, when afflicted with coughs or colds. I believe it to be one of the best remedies ever discovered for these maladies. I am about to sail in a week or two on a voyage to Europe, and should as soon think of exposing myself to the changing skies of England without my Expectorant as without a supply of Jayne's Expectorant.—Rev. Dr. Bowling, formerly Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, New York.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

An exhibition of the Champion Self-acting Fire Engine, with hook and ladder attachment, will be given at No. 84 Market street, in front of Central Block, at half-past 1 o'clock P. m., sharp, this day (Monday). This is the largest self-acting fire engine ever made. Horatio M. Smith, Agent.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av., on terms to suit purchaser; nothing to hold. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 120 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE — ONE AND A HALF story frame cottage, situate on Thirty-second-st., two east of Wallace-st.; five years' time; monthly payments; interest 6 per cent; water on premises. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE, ALL modern improvements, together with Furniture; best location on the South Division for any one wishing to combine business with residence; this is an opportunity seldom offered. For terms, &c., address G 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, and 6 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 875 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$400—AT ABOVE PRICE LOTS ON West Side; they are worth $600; small payment down and very easy terms. A. G. STOREY & SON, 148 Clark, Room 8, corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS, THOSE handsome and commodious cottages, in good neighborhood, No. 339 First-st., and 873 Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. S. T. KING, 68 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—EXTREMELY CHEAP—3-STORY and basement stone front house, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FORTY-AV.—LOT 82x132 FEET, EAST front, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. Also, Cottage-av., lot 50x132, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50 FEET FRONTING on Wabash-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. Also Michigan-av., lot 24x170 feet, near Thirty-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS PARK, an improved farm 36 or 72 miles from Chicago will be taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—80 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Union and Jefferson Parks, fine brick house and lot at a bargain if taken soon. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—FIRST-CLASS MARble front, and modern improvements. Apply on premises, 600 West Van Buren-st. C. C. TRAIL.

FOR SALE—112x198 FEET ON MADISON-ST., between Oakley and Western-av.; also, 82x134 south front on Monroe-st., near Oakley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—71x150 FEET ON JACKSON-ST., near Wabash-av.; alley on three sides. Very easy terms, or will take a portion of the purchase price in other property. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—102x128 FEET, MANUFACTURING lots, southeast corner of Western-av. and Kinzie-st.; also, 82x128 feet southwest corner Oakley and Kinzie-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—2-STORY FRAME house of 8 rooms, and lot 25x132 feet, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY S. W. FRASER, 207 STATE-ST.—2 story and basement brick house with lot, gas, water, sewer, &c., on University and Boulevard. All a bargain if sold soon.

FOR SALE—$2,300; ONLY $200 DOWN, WILL BUY new 6-room house, 24-ft. lot, Fourth-st., east of Western-av. WHEELER & McWHORTER, 64 South Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO 10-ACRE BLOCKS, SOUTH Side; only $400 per acre; a bargain; 20 acres near South Lyons, only $375 per acre; 40 acres just west of Englewood; only cheap. J. C. DALMAS & DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 100 TO 200 ACRES OF LAND near the Cornell Watch Factory, platted and graded, ready for residences. Also, a few small lots on long time, for homes, very cheap; about 80 houses erected last year; 134 trains stop daily at this crossing of the Chicago & Rock Island and Pacific and Illinois Central Railroads; title perfect. None of my property is affected by the Boutwell land suit. PAUL CORNELL, 120 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, a farm of 160 acres, four miles from a flourishing bank which yields an annual income of from $1,500 to $2,000. also containing superior advantages for stock raising and dairying purposes. Address G 56, Tribune office. exchange for city or suburban unimproved lots. Address 119 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS, OF 160 ACRES EACH, in Dallas county, Missouri, Meltony County, Ill. Good buildings, orchard, timber, no incumbrance, on easy terms. D. PEARSONS, 48 Van Buren-st., or I. KINCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FARM OR EXCHANGE, FOR CITY property, 120 acres good land, one mile from railroad. Apply by Monday next, Jan. 13, at grocery, corner Polk and Robey-sts.

FOR SALE—2,000 ACRES JOHNSON COUNTY, Kentucky, land; low figure for cash; or will trade for good property. Address I. HESS, P. O. Box 554, New York City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR MY CUSTOMERS—SIX GOOD houses and lots, varying in price from $3,000 to $10,000, two of which are

DUE NORTH.

Arctic Experiences on Lake Superior.

Winter Life in the Great Mining Regions of the "Upper Peninsula."

The Route from Chicago to Marquette—How Dog Trains Are Run.

The City of Marquette—What the Hyperboreans Designate as "Below."

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARQUETTE, L. S., Jan. 6, 1873.

If the person who figures in literature as the "gentle reader" should find it necessary to visit the Lake Superior region, in order to break the monotony of a tropical existence, let him pray that his flight hither be not in the winter. Not that the cold is absolutely unendurable, although the stranger finds the winds incisive, and the frost corroding to the temper, but the pleasures incident to his trip would only measurably atone for the dulness of an Arctic residence at the winter solstice. Life stagnates in winter in the little hamlets that border this great inland sea; and then locomotion has its difficulties, not to say perils, and a limited number of enjoyments. The railroads now penetrate this icy isolation, touching the lake at two points—at Marquette, and at L'Anse, which is a little town with small shanties and big prospects, at the head of Keweenaw Bay. Travelling is still of a hybrid character,—that is, staging mixed with railroading. There is in it little comfort, and much uncertainty. After the tourist has passed Green Bay, the country traversed by the railroad is new, and its riches undeveloped.

EN ROUTE.

Leaving Chicago by the evening train, Fort Howard, an ancient Government post, opposite the old French settlement with the emerald name, is reached betimes in the morning. Railroad exigencies, not explained to the traveller, compel the exchange of the warm and cozy sleeping-car for a commoner coach and less aristocratic companionship. Persons suffering from hunger can breakfast at the public table of the station, where the *menu* has Arctic suggestions, although pemmican is not included in the list of dainties. If he eats, he is liable to be afflicted with poignant regrets; and, if he fails to comply with this matutinal conventionality, he has the usual compunctious visitings. From Fort Howard to Marinette is a matter of 62 miles,—literally long measure, the attractions of the line considered. This, during the summer, was the northern terminus of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The country is covered with virgin woods, flat, swampy, and uninteresting, except to the utilitarian enthusiast. The towns are few, and of striking Indian nomenclature, such as Little Swamico, Big Swamico, Peshtigo, Oconto, etc. At Marinette, there is a further change to poorer cars and more plebeian companionship. The nice people have been dropping off one by one, at the diminishing towns,—and the laboring people of the upper latitudes have proportionately increased in number. Thenceforward you have the "forest primeval," with its murmuring pines and its hemlocks, and winter wildwood scenery of the most fantastic kind, for the enjoyment of which a delay of two or three hours at the last frontier halting-place has been but a poor preparation. North of Marinette, the snow begins to deepen, increasing the gloominess of the general aspect.

THE LINE OF THE NORTHWESTERN

recently completed is 62 miles long, and connects the late terminus with Escanaba. There is not a town to enliven the route, not a station with a Christian name, not a log cabin engirdled by a clearing, and scarcely a human shelter of any kind for the whole distance. Now and then a brakeman, lately promoted from the following of woodcraft, appears at the door of the coach, and calls out a number supposed to have some connection with United States surveys. The traveller, waked perhaps from a weary slumber, looks at the dim form as at that of a necromancer, and has some sort of faint idea that the number is cabalistic. In the dull monotony of the scenery, and the absence of all tangible evidence of life and human habitation, the ideas of time and space vanish. Nothing remains but a dim impression, conveyed by the Conductor, that the whole distance will be accomplished in six or seven hours, and with this everyone must be content. The road is new and has just been turned over by the contractors to the Company, and accepted by the State authorities. Heavier business and a greater rate of speed are merely matters of time, and will soon be adjusted in a manner to suit the convenience of the public. The only train of the day reaches Escanaba some time during the evening, if an extra fall of snow has not impeded the already slow rate of travel.

AT ESCANABA,

according to present arrangements, it is necessary to spend the night, travel being to that extent tributary to the hotels of the village. There is a choice of several hostelries, a stoppage at either of which is followed by unavailing regrets that you did not dispose of your patronage elsewhere. On the following morning the train leaves at 6 o'clock, making it necessary to rise with the lark—or with the woodpecker, rather, that being the only bird that lingers in these latitudes during the winter—in order to secure your passage. It is a fortunate circumstance that the couches of Northern hotels lack that degree of luxuriousness that induces to continued repose; therefore the voyager is pretty sure of his train. It may be remarked, in passing, that 6 o'clock in the morning is the established hour for the starting of Lake Superior trains, and Escanaba is a town of the Upper Peninsula, and reckoned in that region. A notable exception is the daily train that leaves L'Anse, going eastward, on the Marquette & Ontonagon Railroad. This leaves at 6:05 a. m. As its regular time to go thirty-two miles is a little over four hours, the reason for this scrupulous regard for a petty five minutes is not apparent. The business is, however, managed by an infallible corporation, and we are forced to believe that due regard to railroad exactitude requires this minute sifting of the sands of time.

Leaving Escanaba at the unchristian hour mentioned, the enthusiastic winter tourist begins to climb,

BY THE PENINSULAR ROAD,

the barren, uninhabited slope that rises gradually from Lake Michigan to the crown of the ridge which divides it from Lake Superior. The distance to be accomplished is 65 miles, and the altitude 875 feet. The conductor is a genial gentleman, who brings a home-made lunch,—no boarding-house abominations being tolerated,—which he divides with hungry travellers. Trains are sometimes delayed a day or two in the pine-barrens, so that a provision of provisions seems actually necessary. There are no convenient farm-houses for delayed passengers, and no country taverns at stations to be reached by a walk of five or six miles through the drifts, as in lower latitudes.

THE SNOW

lies about three feet on a level in the unbroken woods around Escanaba. This would satisfy the most ardent lover of cold weather, and its frosty concomitants; but the ardent lover, etc., proposes, and the Ice King disposes. In the vicinity of Negaunee and Marquette, there is no less than four feet on a level in the woods; and, farther up the lake, those who have been on snow-shoes off the travelled routes, say that there is between five and six feet. This is more than has ever been on the ground at this season before, according to the "oldest inhabitant." It never thaws in this high region during the winter, and, on an average, from the time of the first fall to the last, it snows four days of every five. That which falls packs, and evaporates, but only in slight proportion to the accumulation, which, it will be observed, is likely to be great ere the spring thaw commences.

THE MEANS OF INTER-COMMUNICATION

between the Lake Superior towns are limited. Marquette marks the eastern boundary of the civilization of the region. There are a few furnaces not far from it, on the shore. The Marquette & Ontonagon Railroad connects it with L'Anse, 62 miles distant, on Keweenaw Bay. All the mines of the district are scattered along this road, like beads upon a string,—those two or three miles off the line being connected with it by short "spurs" of track. On the other side of the road, there is positively nothing but wild country, forests of pine, hemlock, birch, and maple, swamps of peat, and hills having fabulous riches in their bosoms. The deep snows have made travelling off the great rail-thoroughfare difficult, and, for long distances, impossible, to vehicles. On the few highways that connect the villages, sleighs pass, but with inconvenience. The roads are beaten just wide enough for a single sleigh. Along this narrow line, successive snows are trodden under foot, until the highway is several feet above the deeply-covered ground on either side. This does very well as long as a man has the whole snowy thoroughfare to himself; but, when he is obliged to deflect from his direct course to accommodate others, he deviates at his peril. Shipwreck in the white, billowy waste is imminent. Horses and riders go down like Pharaoh and his hosts in the Red Sea, and, if they ever appear again, it is under altered conditions, with whitened garments and embittered hearts, and the pleasure of the day is ended. So the showy turn-outs of the iron and copper magnates are seldom seen outside of the hamlets where they reside.

DOG-TRAINS.

The dog-train is becoming a thing of the past. The weekly mail is still carried by this means between Sault Ste. Marie an Marquette,—a distance of nearly 100 miles. The sledge is simply a thin, flexible board, six or seven feet in length, and a foot or more in width, turned up at one end to enable it to rise over obstacles in the path. Along the edge, on either side, is a low rail, to which the load is securely bound with cords. The burden carried is usually a few blankets, rarely a tent, provisions for a few days, a small ax, and a few other things essential to wildwood locomotion. The driver never rides. This is a tropical fiction. The frailty of the vehicle, the pathless woods, and the discipline of the draught animals, forbid such a poetical means of progress. The dogs are far from being the noblest specimens of their race. They are mangy curs, which are called on from before, stimulated by a famishing process and various ingenious kinds of torture, and occasionally propelled from behind. A wicked artist of Marquette, by a wonderful process of stereoscopy, has placed a man on a sledge to which dogs are attached. But I regret to be obliged to say of the picture that it is a snare and a deceit. The photographer is an accomplished artist and a conscientious gentleman, but his work has about it an air of filthy lucre, which has enticed many noble men to their ruin. The "Soo" mail, as it is called, is in charge of two relics of the Chippewa tribe, who have come down to us from a former generation. They perform their duties acceptably, and have never been known to plunder the mails, like a city Post Office clerk, or to read the letters, like a country Postmistress. Their weekly advent in Marquette is still marvelled at by a group of dirty urchins, who have a lingering love of the antique; to which is added a stray Bohemian, whom insanity or superior orders have driven to these high latitudes while the rigors of winter are prevailing. One of the mail-attendants usually precedes the train, on snow-shoes, either to encourage the dogs to the greater rate of speed, or to break the path and remove obstacles. And this is all that there is charming about travelling with a dog-train in the winter. All travelling off the few main lines is done upon snow-shoes, of which your correspondent hopes the readers of THE TRIBUNE will soon see many specimens in the museum to be attached to the Public Library. The tourist who passes west of L'Anse has to return to the primitive methods of locomotion which have just been mentioned,—staging, dog-trains, and snow-shoeing; but the excitements of these will have to furnish matter for another letter.

THE MELANCHOLY OCEAN.

All the world is familiar with Disraeli's *bon mot* in regard to the gloomy effect of a stormy ocean upon the Irish people. Some observant traveller has also remarked the extreme gravity of the denizens of far northern latitudes. I have noticed the peculiarity here. The citizens of Lake Superior towns rarely smile in winter, and, as for laughter, its dissonance is never heard in cold weather in the streets of Marquette. You meet a casual acquaintance and make a sickly attempt at humor, but no responsive smile gilds his face. Except for a slight motion of his lips, and a limited amount of audible breath, you would suppose that his classic features had been frozen into eternal stillness and statuesque repose. Whether this is the effect of protracted cold, or the nearness of a large body of water, or of both combined, it is hardly necessary to inquire. But the fact is unquestionable. Within the many happy homes that exist here, the case is presumed to be different. In them, the glow of anthracite supplies the warmth of the sun in softer latitudes, exotics bloom perennially, manners are mollified, men unbend, and matrons and maidens condescend to smile. It takes something more, even, than a polar coldness to chill the domestic virtues. But the rule has few other exceptions. Occasionally a shop-keeper smiles at you over his counter, but this display of pleasurable emotion is so unusual that the purchaser is astonished at the unexpected courtesy. A certain degree of artificial politeness is produced by stimulants, but it soon passes away, leaving the gloom more pronounced than before. The "flowin' bole"—as it is called by some cacographic lunatic—is thus made to minister to elegant manners and good breeding. If an excess of scrupulousness forbids the use of any of the numerous beverages of which alcohol is the basis, a pipe and tobacco induce a degree of complacency highly agreeable to a stranger. Gravity of manner is always suggestive of dignity of carriage and other graces of person; but dignity of carriage cannot well be preserved when an individual is clothed upon with as much wearing apparel as would set up a wholesale dealer in business in the thriving City of Milwaukee. The legs are so bandaged that it is impossible to crook the "pregnant hinges of the knee," even to accommodate the greatest excess of reverential feeling. The chest is swathed with a still greater number of folds of the heaviest woollen fabrics obtainable. The consequence is an exaggerated stiffness of the person, which is not easily overcome. The only hinge between the head and the feet is at the hips. From this point as a centre, with the chest and legs as radii, the head and feet describe arcs of circles and yield to the varying exigencies of politeness and locomotion. An individual tells you he is happy to see you, but, except for a kindly twinkle in the eyes, his face does not bear out the assertion. If he attempts to emphasize his courtesy with a bow, his body moves slowly through the segment of a circle, his head following the arc, with a grace and dignity unsurpassed by the stateliest walking-beam of a Lake Superior steamer, of which the movement seems to be an imitation.

Of course it is painful to true politeness to be hampered by these disabilities, but it cannot be helped. To increase the ungainliness, the head is covered by a beard, the adjunct of a huge, shaggy overcoat, of the style worn by Canadian trappers and Arctic navigators; and the feet are wrapped until they are elephantine in size and proportions. No mummy was ever covered with more folds and integuments. If Marquette were suddenly ingulfed by some natural catastrophe, while its people are clad in their winter toggery, and, several thousand years hence, brought again to the surface with the shovel and pick-ax, like Herculaneum, I have no doubt that human remains would be found in as excellent a state of preservation as those of the Kings of ancient Egypt.

MARQUETTE.

Marquette, next to Duluth, is the most pretentious town on the Lake. It is said to contain over 5,000 souls, but population always shows a remarkable elasticity soon after the completion of the census. Gas and water-works give a faint air of metropolitanism to the place. The water is furnished with commendable regularity, in spite of the excessive coldness of the weather; but the flow of gas has met with serious interruptions. In order to keep pace with the improvements of the age, patent retorts have been introduced, but to such little purpose that the gas escapes at the chimney of the works, where it burns like a huge torch, instead of illuminating the warehouses and residences of the citizens. Many grave jokes have been fired off at the Company, to which they have been unable to reply, showing that they are no better skilled in repartee than in retorts. Business is suffering from its winter lethargy. In the summer, the movement of ores and manufactured iron, and the bustle incident to pleasure-travel, give an air of life and animation to the little city that is highly inspiriting. At this season, commerce does not lift a finger. The principal occupation of the limited population is the metaphorical swapping of jack-knives, at which, we are credibly informed, large fortunes have been made by juvenile operators. New companies are continually being formed to mine all the ores known to metallurgy, to quarry all the stones catalogued by the geologist, and to manufacture all the articles of trade that can be made from any of them. In the transfer of these stocks, or shares, every man acts as his own broker, and the business is consequently all of the curbstone kind. When a gentleman meets his friend, he first asks him how many shares he will take in any given venture, and, this point having been decided, the usual commonplaces in regard to health, domestic matters, and the weather follow. The number of enterprises that have had their birth here and died prematurely is great, and large yearly additions are made thereto. As certain Oriental tribes live in the tombs of their ancestors, so the people of Lake Superior live among the monuments of defunct speculations and extinct mineral corporations. But their vitality is extraordinary. Defeated in one scheme, the bankrupt only stops to take breath, then girds up his loins, and goes forth to prospect new lands and devise new plans, and rarely throws up the sponge until death drives him against the ropes in his own corner.

Marquette lies at the foot of a bay opening toward the northeast. Storms from that point have a long sweep across the lake at its widest point, and the commotion of the waters, driven fiercely by the winds, and compressed by the contracting shores, is sometimes alarming. Their force is destroyed by a breakwater which extends about a quarter of a mile into the bay from the north shore. This incloses but a little nook of water, but it is found ample to protect all the shipping that is left in the vicinity after the fall tempests begin. Although the power of the waves was able, during the terrible gale in the autumn, to scoop out some of the stones with which it is ballasted, weighing hundreds of pounds, the structure itself remained uninjured, and is consequently regarded with much veneration by the citizens. The bay does not freeze permanently before February. It is occasionally covered with thick, firm ice, which is broken up by the strong undertow, and floated out of sight in a few hours. The open water is a relief to the eye in the general monotony of an Arctic landscape. Nothing can be drearier, in the latter part of the winter, than one of these towns, with an ice-locked lake in its front, and a limitless view of unbroken forests and snow-clad hills in its rear. It never gets too cold to snow on Lake Superior. Snow sometimes falls when the thermometer indicates 15 degrees below. It rarely comes in the large feathery flakes of lower latitudes, but is extremely fine, seeming merely like a whitened mist. Persons long resident here bear the extreme temperature with extraordinary equanimity. To them the weather is seldom cold, but of a greater or less degree of mildness. A day with the mercury at 7 below zero is warm; at 5 below, perspiration exudes; and at 3 below, cooling drinks are needed to attemper the fiery heats of the blood.

"BELOW."

A certain class of the people of Lake Superior are always going to a place which they call "Below." A certain other class of citizens are always returning from the place called "Below." The remaining fraction of the people, with whom migration is impossible, either for impecunious or other reasons, spend most of their leisure time in discussing the pleasures, the climate, and all the multitudinous advantage of the region thus daily characterized. "Below," in the vernacular of Lake Superior, does not imply perpendicularly. It does not mean a descent through the primitive rocks of the locality to regions described by a great Italian poet, which, it is to be feared, many a reckless speculator in mining lands will in due time find without voluntary effort. It means the vast tract of country lying south of the lake, and below its level. It may gratify the people of Chicago to know that *their* city is included in the territory known as "Below," but it will sadden many of them to learn that it is classed with the rural Oshkosh, and the still more rural Milwaukee. When a Marquette man is absent from home, he is theoretically at one of these three places. He is either having his little fun with the boys at Oshkosh, fighting the tiger in a Madison street jungle, or making a frantic effort to be amused in dreamy Milwaukee. Through bucolic lenses, even Oshkosh looks metropolitan. It is not popularly supposed to be larger than Chicago; but to have gone to Oshkosh, and to have returned safely, is thought to be something of a feat. As Chicago invokes the moral aid of Eastern cities, and has its "New York Dry Goods Stores," and its "Boston Clothing Houses," the Lake Superior towns seek similar assistance from the larger villages of lower latitudes. The "Oshkosh Bakery" renders its loaves more appetizing by its name, and the "Green Bay Saloon" is more intensely bacchanalian for being called after that great city. A person who visits the three cities in one trip makes the "grand tour." It is pleasant to meet a citizen just returned from "Below." The fulness of his information is marvellous. An hour cannot be more profitably spent than listening to a recital of what he heard at Oshkosh, what he saw at Chicago, and what he neither heard nor saw at Milwaukee. The genuine traveller of this locality is, vulgarly speaking, "no slouch" of an observer, and, from long experience in the sale of imaginary mineral lands, his tongue seldom trips in description. It might be said of him that he is eloquent to a fault.

As an instance of the intimate connection of Marquette with the region called "Below," to which distance lends a purple hue of enchantment, I would specify the tailoring business. Tailors do not flourish here. The citizens are too much in the habit of purchasing their fine clothing "Below." But Snip, of Oshkosh, sends up the well-known fraction of a man, equipped with a pair of snow-shoes and a tape-line which measures the citizens after they have been denuded, in a measure, of their winter integuments. The result is a suit of clothes of elegant material and straight cut, which the fashionable citizen can wear with comfort for a few hours at midsummer, if he keeps a watchful eye on the barometer.

It would hardly be fair to infer from what has been written that your correspondent holds the people of Lake Superior responsible for the rigors of their climate, or the railroads for the absence of civilization along their routes. On the contrary, he thinks it redounds to the credit of the first that they have braved the one, and to the second that they have done so much where the encouragement appeared, at the first blush, so scanty. The people have intelligence and enterprise, and begin to abound in money; and the railroad corporations have all these, with a grain of public spirit added. With mutual aid, encouragement, and forbearance, there will in time be developed one of the richest mineral regions in the world, and Chicago will be a fool if she does not largely participate in its prosperity, and receive liberal tribute from these sources, whence it seems naturally due. S.

Thirty-Eight Apache Warriors Killed.

Los Angeles (Jan. 2) Despatch to the San Francisco Call.

The following reliable news from the seat of war, in Arizona, is from a special correspondent, received this morning, and mailed at Prescott:

The troops operating near Camp Verde returned on the 17th of December. Lieutenant Rice, commanding detachment of the Fifth Cavalry and Hualpai Scouts, had two engagements in the Red Rock country, killing thirteen warriors, capturing several women and children, and destroying large quantities of winter supplies, with the rancherias. One of the Hualpai friendly Indians was killed in the fight. The detachment consisted of part of K Company, Fifth Cavalry, Lieutenant Michler commanding. Captain Price's command captured several camps and eleven prisoners, mostly women, the warriors being almost all away on marauding expeditions.

The other expeditions destroyed several rancherias, with quantities of supplies, and kept the Indians moving. Captain Nickerson, aide to General Crook, met the command at the Verde, with instructions for the next scout to co-operate with troops now in Tonto Basin, from Camps Apache, Grant, and McDowell.

General Crook was at Camp Grant on the 17th ult., with his entire staff, through whom to communicate he has the entire mounted force in the field. His Adjutant General, Captain Nickerson, represents him at Verde. His Inspector General, Captain Brown, is out with the troops from Grant, both aides being also in the field. General Dana is the only officer left at the Department headquarters, except Surgeon Bailey, and both are also hard at work with duties not properly of their respective departments, but rendered necessary by the circumstances.

All the mounted troops left Camp Verde on the 22d, and are now moving in every direction in conjunction with the movements of the troops and friendly Indians from Apache, Grant, and McDowell.

Captain Randall's command from Apache had several engagements in the Tonto Basin, killed twenty-five warriors and captured several women and children, and came into McDowell on the 16th, and left again about the 20th.

A New Method of Picture Painting.

The printing of pictures by a new method, known as the Heliotype process, is attracting much attention just now. The following will give an idea of how it is done: A sheet of gelatine treated with bichromate of potash, which renders it sensitive to light, is printed under an ordinary photographic negative. When the picture appears sufficiently plain the gelatine is taken and made to adhere by atmospheric pressure to a plate. The plate, with the gelatine attached, is placed on an ordinary platen printing press, and inked with ordinary lithographic ink. As in lithography, it is necessary to dampen the plate with water after every impression; 1,500 impressions have been taken without injuring the plate, and if injured, is replaced at a cost of a few cents. The process is in fact what has long been sought—photographic printing. It can be applied to the production of *fac similes* of every variety of pictures and engraving, rare prints, portraits, trade circulars, and can be used even in pottery and its kindred arts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Getting On in the World."

Mr. Edwin P. Whipple, the eminent essayist and critic, thus speaks of Professor Mathews and his book, "Getting On in the World," in a late number of the Boston *Daily Globe*:

"S. C. Griggs & Co., of Chicago, have published an interesting and instructive volume, entitled, 'Getting On in the World; or, Hints on Success in Life,' by William Mathews, LL.D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Chicago. Dr. Mathews is well known to many Boston friends of twenty years ago as an able editor and a most assiduous student of English literature. He *relished* a pregnant sentence of Bacon, Browne, or Burke, a couplet of Dryden, Pope, or Goldsmith, a humorous sally of Addison, Goldsmith, or Lamb, as other men relish physical food. It seemed to give him material as well as mental nutriment and satisfaction; and we sometimes thought that, if reduced to poverty, he could "live" on his treasured bits of wit, wisdom, and poetry, drawn from his wide reading of the best English authors, as other men live on mutton and beef. It is eminently fit that a man who so warmly loves and enjoys English literature should be one of its "Professors." He "experienced" literature before he taught it; and as, in matters of theology, the "experience" of religion is fundamental, whilst theological learning is secondary, so in teaching rhetoric and literature, the vital thing to be considered is that the teacher is altogether absorbed in his themes, and magnetizes as well as instructs. We congratulate the students of the University of Chicago in having such a Professor of English literature.

"The present volume of Professor Mathews indicates the nicety and the extent of his English studies, in the richness and variety of his quotations. His subjects are eminently practical, and he treats them in a practical way; but then what wealth of illustration he brings in from English poets, dramatists, divines, lawyers, and jurists! The anecdotes alone of the book should make it popular.

"The subject of Professor Mathews' twenty chapters are, as we have said, eminently practical. He discourses of success and failure, of good and bad luck, of the choice of a profession, of physical culture, of mental concentration, of self-reliance, decision, business habits, reserved power, economy of time, money, and a number of other topics. Whatever he says on these matters is excellent; and he props up his principles by showing that they have proved true in the case of distinguished men and women, whose vital utterances—those few sentences which condense the wisdom of long lives,—he liberally quotes. In short, the volume teaches good sense in the conduct of life in the most entertaining as well as instructive way."

Books Received.

NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D. By ALEXANDER STRAHAN. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

SPICY. A NOVEL. By MRS. MARTHA J. LAMB. With Illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

LITTLE PEOPLE OF THE SNOW. By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

HOW I FOUND LIVINGSTONE. TRAVELS, ADVENTURES, AND DISCOVERIES IN CENTRAL AFRICA; INCLUDING AN ACCOUNT OF FOUR MONTHS' RESIDENCE WITH DR. LIVINGSTONE. By HENRY M. STANLEY. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros.

THE LOST FOUND; AND THE WANDERER WELCOMED. By WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, D.D. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros.

PHYSICS AND POLITICS; OR, THOUGHTS ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF "NATURAL SELECTION" AND "INHERITANCE" TO POLITICAL SOCIETY. By WALTER BAGEHOT. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

NEVER AGAIN. By W. S. MAYO. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co.

THE BROOK; AND OTHER POEMS. By WILLIAM B. WRIGHT. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros.

THE EXPRESSION OF THE EMOTIONS IN MEN AND ANIMALS. By CHARLES H. DARWIN, M. A., etc. With Photographic and Other Illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

GARNERED SHEAVES: THE COMPLETE POLITICAL WORKS OF J. G. HOLLAND. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros.

COMMON SCHOOL ARITHMETIC, OR THE ANALYTIC SYSTEM. By SHELTON P. SANFORD. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

ARISTOPHANES. By the Rev. W. LUCAS COLLINS, M. A. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

GABOON STORIES. By MRS. J. S. PRESTON. New York: American Tract Society.

HOME SONGS FOR LITTLE PEOPLE. New York: American Tract Society.

ONLY GIRLS. By VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co.

OUR BABY. New York: American Tract Society.

ERMA'S ENGAGEMENT. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

EXPIATION. By MRS. J. C. R. DORR. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

WINNING HIS SPURS. By ELIJAH KELLOGG. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

SALLY WILLIAMS, THE MOUNTAIN-GIRL. By MRS. E. D. CHENEY. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co.

THE UNITY OF LAW, AS EXHIBITED IN THE RELATIONS OF PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, MENTAL, AND MORAL SCIENCE. By H. C. CAREY. Philadelphia: H. C. Baird.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA: ITS ORIGIN, AND AN ACCOUNT OF ITS PROGRESS. By ALEXANDER WILLIAM KINGLAKE. New York: Harper Brothers.

THE LAWRENCES: By CHARLOTTE TURNBULL. Western News Company.

RHYMES ATWEEN TIMES. By THOMAS MACKELLAR. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

GETTING ON IN THE WORLD; OR, HINTS ON SUCCESS IN LIFE. By WILLIAM MATHEWS, LL.D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Chicago. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION; OR, THE REPRESENTATION OF SUCCESSIVE MAJORITIES IN FEDERAL, STATE, MUNICIPAL, CORPORATE, AND PRIMARY ELECTIONS. By CHARLES R. BUCKALEW. Edited by JOHN G. FREEZE. Philadelphia: John Campbell & Son. Chicago: Callaghan & Co.

THE ROME CENTRE MYSTERY.

Pictures of Human Faces Seen on the Windows of Private Houses—Cats' and Dogs' Heads Also—Different Theories in Regard to the Mystery.

From the Adrian (Mich.) Journal, Jan. 10.

In our issue of Dec. 13, we mentioned the fact that a rumor was current at that time that several faces had been seen by different parties at Rome Centre, on the windows of a house owned by Dr. Ross, of that place. Since then we have learned by reliable persons living there that the rumor we published was an actual fact, and that new faces were being seen every day, and on several different houses.

In view of these facts we determined to have the matter investigated, and accordingly, on Monday last, we sent a reporter to Rome Centre, with instructions to find out the facts of the case for publication in the *Journal*, and the following is what he says in regard to the matter:

On reaching Rome Centre, Monday afternoon, we began making inquiries of some of our acquaintances in relation to the mystery which was then agitating the minds of the inhabitants. Phil. Mosher, a gentleman employed in the store of George W. Bond, kindly volunteered to show us around the town and impart what information he could. We first visited the house of Dr. Ross, where the pictures were first noticed, and being introduced to that gentleman, he immediately proceeded to "show up" the faces. On the lower sash of a chamber window in the west side of the house, can be seen, quite distinctly, the pictures of three human faces and the face of a black cat. At first we could not see anything resembling human features, but the Doctor taking a long pole and pointing out the eyes, nose, mouth, and outlines of the faces, we could then see them very plain.

We next visited the house of Samuel Luce, where faces had been seen by a number of citizens. Here we could plainly see two faces on one pane of glass, apparently those of a lady and gentleman who seemed to be facing each other, and on another window could be seen the face of a young lady, and on still another window we could see a head resembling that of some large animal, looking as much like a lion as anything. The faces on these windows are considerable smaller than are those on Dr. Ross' windows, but fully as plain to be seen. From here we went to the house of Jake Bullion, and on one of his chamber windows we could see what appeared to be the face of an old colored man, having white hair and whiskers, the features being very distinct.

These three houses we have mentioned are the only ones where faces have been seen as yet, although there are some very "flattering indications" on several other houses. While making our tour of observation and investigation we were accompanied by several citizens of the place, and all of them could see the faces as we saw them, although some of the party had never been able to see them before.

There are many different theories, opinions, and suppositions regarding this phenomenon. Dr. Ross is of the opinion that these pictures are caused by some defect in the glass at the time it was blown. Others there are who firmly believe these faces or pictures are caused by spiritual influences, and imagine they can trace familiar resemblance in some of them to those of departed friends.

But the whole affair seems to us a profound mystery, and we think affords a fine opportunity for scientific investigation. The glass on which these faces are to be seen has the appearance of having been smoked, and has several different colors. The faces can only be seen from the outside. To look at them from the inside not a single thing can be seen, the glass looking just as clear as crystal. The houses of Dr. Ross and Mr. Bullion have been built a number of years, but that of Mr. Luce was built about three years ago. Had the glass in these houses all been procured at the same time and place, it would, perhaps, be reasonable to suppose that these pictures were caused by some defect in the glass at the time it was made, but as this was not the case, of course this theory is not a good one.

Another rather singular thing in regard to this matter, is the fact that up to within six or eight weeks ago, the glass in these windows where faces are now being seen, was just as clear as the others are now. These pictures all come on gradually, *poco a poco*, and have been forming for several weeks.

But wonders will never cease, for now pictures are forming on lamp chimneys. On Tuesday evening we visited the house of Mr. Bullion, in company with several others, and nearly all of us could see very distinctly, on the chimney of a common kerosene lamp, the picture of a little girl's face, apparently about 4 years old. Mr. B. informed us that, for the previous three nights only, had anything ever been discovered on this chimney, and that the faces were different each evening.

At a meeting of Spiritualists last Saturday evening, held at the home of Mr. Andrew Taylor, who resides about two or three miles northwest of Rome Centre, the spirit of a "Big Injun" spoke through a lady as a medium, and said he knew all about these faces, and that he helped put them on the windows, and told one gentleman present (who had endeavored to wash off the pictures on one of his windows) that the "white brave" could not wash them off with dirty water.

The first thing a citizen of Rome Centre does now every morning, is to go out and examine his windows to see if any faces have been developed during the night.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A Mission from the United States to Secure Annexation—Proclamation by Prince Lunalilo.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 4.

The *Chronicle* has received, from the highest official circles at Washington, reliable information of the fact that Hawaiian matters have for some time past occupied the attention of the Government. The affairs of that Kingdom have been from time to time considered in secret Cabinet council, and it was finally resolved, as preliminary to a better understanding between the two Governments and to the end that a more intimate social and commercial intercourse be established between the people of the Hawaiian group and the United States, to send the American war-ship Benicia to the islands, with an invitation for King Kamehameha V. to visit America as a guest of the nation. In accordance with this understanding, His Excellency the President of the United States wrote an autograph letter to His Majesty, and despatched it by the war-ship Benicia, which sailed from this port before information of the King's death had reached Washington.

The death of His Majesty, which occurred upon the 11th of December, of course interrupted this exchange of friendly international courtesies. Immediately after information of the decease of His Majesty, by special instructions from Washington, the war-ship California was despatched to the Hawaiian Islands, bearing Generals Schofield and Alexander. From our knowledge of the intentions of our Government toward the Hawaiian Islands, we are authorized in declaring that it is fully impressed with the importance of securing, either by annexation or protectorate and treaty of intercourse, the union of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, and that the death of the King and consequent abrogation of all formal government will be taken advantage of by our Government to hasten the consummation of this result. General Schofield is credited with the possession of distinguished executive ability, and General Alexander is regarded as the ablest of the engineer officers of our Government.

In the meantime we receive from our special correspondent at Honolulu information that the political situation is one of great interest. The population of the islands numbers some 65,000 souls, native and foreign. Of this number, 2,500 are foreigners, and of the foreigners 1,500 are American. Nearly all the important commercial and planting interests of the islands belong to Americans. The proceedings in the Legislature and in the Courts are conducted in the English language. Foreigners are in favor of a Republic, except the English, who favor the elevation of Queen Emma to the throne. The natives recognize the claims of William C. Lunalilo, who is a native chieftain of the highest rank, and by virtue of his birth entitled to the crown. This distinguished native, who is represented as a man of some ability, but of unfortunate habits, immediately after the death of the King issued his proclamation to the people calling for an expression of their opinion through a plebiscitum, as follows:

TO THE HAWAIIAN NATION.

William C. Lunalilo, son of Kekauluohi, the daughter of Kamehameha I., to the Hawaiian people, greeting:

WHEREAS, The throne of the Kingdom has become vacant by the demise of His Majesty Kamehameha V., on the 11th of December, 1872, without a successor appointed or proclaimed; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the wishes of the Hawaiian people be consulted as to a successor to the throne; therefore,

Notwithstanding that according to the law of inheritance I am the rightful heir to the throne, in order to preserve peace, harmony, and good order, I desire to submit the decision of my claim to the voice of the people, to be freely and fairly expressed by a plebiscitum. The only pledge that I deem it necessary to offer to the people is that I will restore the Constitution of Kamehameha III of happy memory, with only such changes as may be required to adapt it to present laws, and that I will govern the nation according to the principles of that Constitution, and a liberal Constitutional Monarchy, which, while it preserves the proper prerogatives of the Crown, shall fully maintain the rights and liberties of the people.

To the end proposed, I recommend the Judges of the different election districts throughout the islands (thereby appealing to their ancient allegiance to the family of the Kamehamehas), to give notice that a poll will be opened on Wednesday, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1873, at which all male subjects of the Kingdom may, by their vote, peaceably and orderly express their free choice for a King of the Hawaiian Islands, as successor of Kamehameha V. And that the said officers of the several election districts do, on account of the vote, make immediate certified return of the same to the Legislative Assembly summoned to meet at Honolulu on the 8th day of January, 1873. That if any officer or officers of any election district shall refuse to act in accordance herewith, or if there shall be a vacancy in said office in any district, the people may choose others in their places, who may proceed in conformity to law in conducting the election.

Given under my hand at Honolulu this 16th day of December, 1872.

The Connecticut Borgia.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the reputed poisoner of three husbands and two or three children, but who was only convicted of manslaughter in the poisoning of her last husband, was sentenced to State Prison for life yesterday. She received the sentence with the utmost indifference, and at the conclusion gracefully courtesied her acknowledgement to the Court. It is reported she has made a thrilling confession of her crimes.

The confession of Mrs. Sherman will be published to-morrow. It admits the poisoning of eight persons.

The Gubernatorial Inauguration.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12.—The citizens have made extensive preparations for the inauguration ceremonies to-morrow. A company of colored militia, the only one in town, and a committee of citizens will escort the new State officers from the Leland to the State House, and the Judges of the Supreme and United States Courts, and other dignitaries, have been invited to be present at the inauguration.

The Missouri Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The Democratic Senatorial Caucus met at Jefferson City last night with closed doors, and the result was not known until a late hour. The rules which were adopted to govern the caucus required a majority of all the Democrats and Liberal Republicans in the Legislature to nominate. The number necessary, therefore, was 60; also that no name in nomination could be dropped until after the tenth ballot, and all nominations must be made previous to that ballot. The first ballot stood, Blair, 28; Phelps, 29; Bogy, 21; Anderson, 15; Napton, 9; Reynolds, 4; Burch, 2. No material change occurred until the eighth ballot, when Coleman, of St. Louis, and Edwards, of Jefferson City, were nominated, and the Blair vote was reduced to 24. Previous to the ninth ballot, Major Rollins and Colonel Vest were nominated, and the ballot stood: Blair, 24; Phelps, 27; Bogy, 26; Anderson, 12; Napton, 6; Vest, 7; Rollins, 4, and Reynolds. Edwards and Coleman 1 each. Intense excitement followed this ballot, and several motions to adjourn were lost by a small majority. Governor Woodson's name was proposed, but withdrawn on its being announced he would not be a candidate under any circumstances. The names of General Cockerell, Colonel Broadhead, and two or three others were then proposed, when, after a good deal of discussion and much excitement, the caucus adjourned to 3 p. m. on Monday.

WINTER HORRORS.

Several People Frozen to Death in Iowa and Minnesota—Railway Trains Buried in Snow Drifts.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 12.—The Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad was opened last night through to Sioux City, and a train on the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad to-day effected an opening to Cedar Rapids. The Cedar Falls and Minnesota branch of the Illinois Central is still badly blocked, with no prospect of being open for a long time. Between Waterloo and Waverly, a distance of 13 miles, a gang of men have been working day and night for the last three days, and have not yet reached Waverly, encountering drifts 500 to 2,000 feet in length by from five to fifteen feet in depth. It is expected it will take two days to open the line this distance. A gang of forty men began work shovelling from Mona, south, three days ago, and have not yet reached St. Ansgar, seven miles distant.

The DesMoines Valley train from the south arrived this evening at Fort Dodge, the first since Monday. The road is now announced to be open through to DesMoines.

Two small boys were found frozen to death near Spring Valley, Iowa.

The Central Railroad of Iowa is blocked with snow between Ackley and Northwood, and will not be open for several days. It is open part of the way from Ackley to Marshall. A train started south this evening, to try to reach Marshaltown.

South of this point the road is all blockaded, and there is no saying when it will be open.

In Minnesota the snow is from five to six feet in the cuts from Mankato to St. Paul. The Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad Company think they will have the road open in ten days. One passenger train is now at Sibley, another at St. James, and two freight trains at Sheldon. It is expected to have the road from Sibley to Lemars open to-morrow.

Near Washington, Minn., two teams were found frozen, with one of the drivers so badly frozen that he cannot live. The other cannot be found.

The body of an unknown man was also found frozen to death at Nicolet.

A. O. Jenkins, Foreman of the Ohio Bridge Company's yard, was frozen to death while riding in a hack from Sibley to Rock Rapids. The other inmates escaped with slight injuries.

Fuel supplies are running short on the line of the Illinois Central west of Dubuque. It is stated there is not a week's supply of wood in Manchester, and there is no coal to speak of. The Public School has been obliged to suspend for want of fuel. As the roads are drifted badly, it is feared there will be much suffering before wood can be brought in.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 12.—A St. Paul despatch says the great storm of the past week resulted in a good many fatal casualties in that State. It was entirely unprecedented in its severity, and was so blinding that persons perished within a few rods of succor, if they had known in what direction to go. Three brothers, Charles, John, and Stephen O'Niel, and Thomas and Michael Holden, each with two-horse teams, started for Willman with wheat, on Tuesday. They were found on Friday about ten miles out, two of the O'Neils and one of the Holdens frozen to death in the sleighs. The others were alive, but will scarcely survive.

Five ox teams in the same vicinity were found frozen to death, and the drivers are supposed to have abandoned them and perished.

A man was frozen to death by losing his way while going from the depot to the tank house at Herman Station, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.

A school boy near New Ulm undertook to go home, but lost his way, and his body was found eight miles distant.

A man was found yesterday, near St. Peters, frozen stiff.

A good many other cases will undoubtedly be heard of. The wind blew the snow so it was impossible to see a foot in advance, and the storm came so sudden that it caught persons out, and they perished because they were unable to find their way home.

DETROIT.

List of Seamen Lost by the Wreck of the W. O. Brown in Lake Superior—A Body-Snatching Case—Resignation of Superintendent Brockway of the House of Correction.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 12.—A letter from Sault Ste. Marie gives, at last, the list of the names of the men who were lost on the schooner W. O. Brown, in Mica Bay, Lake Superior, in the last great storm of the season. They are as follows: Captain Manning, Malden, Ontario; First Mate Jno. Hanson, Buffalo; Second Mate George Manning, Michigan; seamen, Henry Edwards, Ohio, and a man named Albert, residence unknown.

Yesterday, while an anatomical lecture was in project at the Homœopathic Medical College, in this city, detectives entered and took possession of the body of a young girl, which was dissected for the purposes of illustration. It had been stolen from the cemetery at Owosso by some men, who sold it to the college, and this fact was discovered when an attempt was made to disinter it for the purposes of investigating the truth of a charge preferred at Owosso, that the girl had died from the effects of an abortion.

Considerable feeling prevails here over the resignation of Superintendent Brockway, of the House of Correction, which is the result of a disagreement between himself and Mayor Moffat, who is called upon to nominate a Superintendent this winter. It has been regarded as certain that the latter would not reappoint Mr. Brockway, for personal reasons, and therefore the latter has resigned, and made other business arrangements here. The press of the city has united in expressing regret at losing the services of such an experienced business manager. The selection of a Superintendent has not yet been announced by the Mayor, and it is understood that he has thus far failed to find any one. The matter may lead to serious complications, as Mr. Brockway holds that his term expires this week.

FORT WAYNE.

Conclusion of the Bibler Murder Trial—The Defendant Found Guilty, and Sentenced to Prison for Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 12.—The jury in the Hibler murder case retired at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but was shortly afterward recalled, and an additional charge given them. They again retired at 4:45. After the retirement of the jury, the prisoner manifested much anxiety with regard to his fate, and, after consultation with his counsel, commenced to cry. At 10:45 p. m., the jury returned into court. The prisoner was soon after brought in, and the verdict read, which was listened to with breathless and awe-inspiring silence. The verdict is as follows:

We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment, and we further find that he be imprisoned in the State's Prison during his natural life.

The prisoner, at the conclusion of the reading, was seen to tremble and turn ashy pale, and, completely breaking down, he sobbed like a child. Some time elapsed before he could recover his composure. The counsel for the defence have intimated their intention to move for a new trial, and, if it be not granted, will appeal to the Supreme Court, relying on a reversal for the reason that the jury's finding was not warranted by the evidence in the case.

Fatal Steamboat Explosion.

EUFALA, Ala., Jan. 12.—One of the flues of the boiler of the upward-bound steamer Julia St. Clair collapsed near here last night, scalding thirteen persons, mostly colored deck hands and firemen. One man died instantly. One was drowned, two were mortally injured, and one unaccounted for. Among the scalded is engineer Berry, who is also injured in the face.

An Important Decision.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Judge Pratt gave judgment, yesterday, for Joseph H. Havens, who sued the Receiver of the Central Bank, of Brooklyn, for $3,125, the amount of a check deposited for collection in the bank the day before its failure. The ground taken was, that in receiving the check without disclosing the condition of the bank, the officers obtained no title to the check

THE COLUMBUS CANNON.

Cairo's Joke on a Kentucky Town.

Carl Brent in the St Louis Democrat.

At the beginning of the "late unpleasantness," an extensive practical joke was perpetrated by some citizens of Cairo upon the inhabitants of Columbus, Ky., which created considerable excitement at the time, and succeeded beyond the intention of its projectors. During the days of doubt, and anxiety, and excitement, and preparation, a Cairoite happened to come across a small toy brass cannon and as was said of the man in Maine, "he had an idea, and went to work onto it." Soon thereafter some merchants of Cairo sending business letters to Columbus, incidentally remarked that a subscription had been started among the people of Cairo, for the purpose of making their Columbus neighbors a present of a brass cannon. Mysterious hints, pointing in the same direction, appeared in the Cairo papers, and thence crept into the telegraphic correspondence of the Associated Press. These were seized upon with avidity by some Northern journals, and were made the basis of severe strictures upon the secession proclivities of Southern Illinois in general and Cairo in particular. These comments naturally made their way South, and increased the excitement. It may as well be stated, in this connection, that Cairo and the region for many miles north of it did sympathize with the secession movement, at least to the extent of believing that it ought not to be interfered with. The Kentuckians were well aware of this sympathy, and were consequently prepared to believe anything that promised material aid from that quarter. The people of Columbus had already made a beginning in the artillery business by unearthing a rusty old carronade, which was loaded to the muzzle and pointed toward the North, and which would doubtless have exterminated acres of "Northern hordes" if they had come, and if any one could have been found bold enough to touch a match to it.

The brass cannon presentation was worked quietly, and in an underground manner, before anything like an authoritative statement was made. Only a few were in the secret, and the affair was so managed that all others were mystified. No one knew with certainty who were the projectors of the plan; but it was generally believed that there was no sham about it, and that a cannon was really to be presented to Columbus.

Two points were carefully impressed upon the minds of the Columbus people—that secrecy was necessary to avoid the vigilance of the Federal authorities, and the presentation was intended as a surprise. On their part, they intended to surprise the givers, and to show their appreciation of the gift by a grand reception and dinner. It was finally intimated to them that the cannon would be sent on a certain day, on the steamer Aleck Scott, then loading at Cairo.

It happened that the Aleck Scott was temporarily detained, for some cause, by Government orders. This detention assisted the sell, and provoked a telegram from the Mayor of Columbus to a Cairo official, inquiring when the Aleck Scott, with the cannon, would be down. The official, not understanding the matter, and believing that a sell was being attempted upon *him*, replied that the boat had been released, and would leave on a day named, in charge of an armed party of citizens. It was the intention of the projectors of the presentation to go down on the Scott with their friends, to the number of fifty or more, accompanied by a brass band. Arrived at Columbus, they were all to be "tailed on" to a length of twine, headed by the band, and gloriously to drag the almost invisible cannon up into town. Then festivities were to follow, at the expense of the Cairoites, by which the joke was to be washed down and settled.

Affairs were in this posture when news was brought to Cairo of the extensive preparations that were being made in Columbus for the reception of the cannon. These preparations had been carried on quietly, their result being intended as a surprise; but some of the details necessarily leaked out. A dinner on a large scale had been arranged for, and considerable sums had already been expended. Great had been the slaughter among the poultry and porcine population, and Columbus cooks had expended all their ingenuity in the invention of cakes and pastries. Among the luxuries prepared were huge pound-cakes, "ornamented" with small American flags, draped in black. In fact, it was to be a "big dinner," and it was expected that Columbus would be crowded with the denizens of the rural districts. Six of the finest horses in the country had been engaged to haul the cannon up into town, and ambitious orators were consuming the midnight kerosene in the preparation of "*extempore*" addresses.

When this intelligence reached the projectors of the presentation, they were considerably astonished and not a little alarmed. They called a caucus for consultation. The joke had succeeded beyond their utmost expectations. Being left to "run itself," it had run over the limits allowed to any sort of a joke. It had become a serious matter. The expensive preparations at Columbus must be stopped before they should go any farther. Some one must go down and "bust up" the affair by explaining the joke. Who would "bell the cat?" One of the number finally consented to go to Columbus, and set out loaded with the cannon and with serious misgivings.

His troubles began as soon as he landed at Columbus. He was beset by anxious inquirers, who sought information concerning the cannon. He put a bold face on the matter, assured everybody that it was "all right," and walked on up town, accompanied by a rapidly increasing crowd. When he reached Roane street, the throng of excited citizens was so great that the position of the embassador was anything but a pleasant one. He did not really dread the anger of the populace, but he trembled in his boots as he thought of the wrath of those orators.

At last, in response to repeated demands, he drew the cannon from his vest pocket, and exhibited it to the eager gaze of the inquiring multitude.

He was unable to give a clear account of the scenes that ensued. It satisfied him to know that he got away from that town alive, and he had no desire to go near it again. Then came the war, which many had fondly hoped might be averted, and the cannon joke was lost in the roar of real cannon.

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